

**BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY
IN EGYPT**

**AND EGYPTIAN RESEARCH ACCOUNT
THIRTEENTH YEAR, 1907**

GIZEH AND RIFEH

BY

W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE

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**OFFICE OF SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER STREET, W.C.**

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BY
W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE

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GIZEH AND RIFEH

INTRODUCTION

1. THE work of the British School of Archaeology in Egypt, during the past winter, lay partly at Gizeh, and partly in the district between Asyūt and Sohāg. The reason for this division was that only a small part of Gizeh was available, not enough for a season's work, the whole of the pyramid region being already occupied by American and German claims. A large and speculative district in Upper Egypt was therefore also occupied by the School, and the greater part of the season's work was carried on there. The whole party began work at Gizeh on December 1. Mr. Ward and myself explored the western desert, from Asyut to Sohag, December 24 to 29. I returned to Gizeh, and then went back to Mr. Ward to begin work at Rifeh on January 10; Mr. Rhoades left Gizeh and began work at Deir Balyzeh January 18, and was joined there at the end of the month by Mr. Mackay, who had finished packing at Gizeh. At the end of February Messrs. Mackay and Gregg went to Deir el Ganādleh, and Mr. Rhoades joined us at Rifeh. By March 11 the whole party was reunited at Rifeh; March 17 I left, and the rest of the party gradually diminished till Messrs. Rhoades and Mackay finally closed the packing on April 2.

The importance of Gizeh in the IVth dynasty is known to every one by the three pyramids of the kings; but discoveries of late years indicated that there had been an earlier cemetery to the south of the pyramid region. Half a mile south of the Great Pyramid a ridge of rock rises from the plain, above the Arab cemetery and a group of trees, which form a well-known landmark in many pictures. This ridge runs south for half a mile, and is riddled with tombs, especially at its southern end: it was this cemetery which we examined during December. In the plain beyond it lay two patches of pottery and stone-chips; the nearer was around a tomb of the Ist dynasty, which had been opened by M. Daressy for the Cairo Museum; the further or southern patch

was of the age of Ramessu II, and had apparently been a monument of his son Kha-em-uas. The division of the work was that Mr. Ward, Mr. Mackay, and Mr. Rhoades took charge of the workmen, and began to measure up work and keep accounts, and Mr. Mackay also took some photographs; Mr. and Mrs. Firth did much of the drawing; while I organized the work and also did drawing and photographing. I have to thank Dr. Reisner for kindly allowing our cases to be deposited at his camp, between the close of the work at Gizeh and the end of the season.

2. At Deir Rifeh our work extended from the well-known Coptic village by the ancient tombs, at about six miles south of Asyut, for about three miles southward to beyond Zowyeh. The finely sculptured rock-tombs, now in possession of the Copts, were not touched by us, as Mr. Griffith had carefully copied them twenty years ago (*The Inscriptions of Siūt and Dér Rifeh*); but I copied some remaining painting in two other of the great tombs. In front of these we searched the banks of chips, and found a few unopened tombs of smaller size with fine burials; and the whole of the small rock-tombs were cleaned out, but very little was found in them. Our principal work lay in the cemeteries of graves dug in the plain below the cliff (see Pl. VIII). Here we found burials from the VIIth dynasty down to mediaeval times, but mostly of the XIth, XIIth, and XVIIIth dynasties. Our huts were built by the side of the modern cemetery just south of this ground; and south of us lay another cemetery, of the Hyksos age. Going further to the south we pass a cemetery of the XVIIIth dynasty near Zowyeh, entirely plundered recently; and the next group is a small cluster of burials of the VIth dynasty at the mouth of a valley, and another group out in the plain a little further to the south. Some eight miles south of our camp is another small cemetery of the VIth dynasty at Zarāby. The work at Rifeh was mainly superintended by Mr. Ward, while I was engaged in drawing and photographing.

Mr. Rhoades afterwards joined us, while Mr. Ward did part of the packing. Mr. Mackay worked the cemetery at Zaraby, and afterwards finished the packing at Rifeh.

3. All along the western desert are innumerable Coptic settlements on the cliffs. These are all of one type; in each case a quarry-cave of Roman age has served for a refuge for the Egyptians at the Arab invasion; walls were built in the great rock caverns to divide them into houses; as peace became established the buildings extended out over the foot-hill in front of the quarry-cave; lastly, at any time during the past eight centuries, one or another of the old strongholds has been abandoned, and the Copts have settled in villages on the edge of the cultivation, leaving their old refuges with little or no regard. These settlements are usually known as Deirs, called after the nearest village. In our district there were the following: (1) at 4 miles south of Asyut, Deir Dronkeh, now recently deserted and a new village built on the slope below it; (2) at 6 miles, Deir Rifeh, still fully occupied, but with many new houses below it on the slope; (3) at 8 miles, Deir Zowyeh; a little early settlement on the cliff at the mouth of a valley, appears to have been attached to a large square fort-like Deir on the edge of the cultivation, now fully occupied; this great Deir or Coptic village must be early, as it is surrounded by a wide stretch of rubbish mounds which go back to Roman times; (4) at 11 miles, Deir Balyzeh, a large settlement high up on the foot-hills with quarry-caves, dating from about the VIIth to Xth century A.D., now entirely deserted; this was largely excavated by Mr. Rhoades first, and then by Messrs. Mackay and Gregg; (5) at 19 miles, Deir el Ganadleh, a large quarry-cave full of walls, paintings and inscriptions, and considerable buildings outside of it. Half a mile south of it is a later Deir, in which a modern screen has been added to the sanctuary, and service is occasionally held; the doors stand open, and there is an immense circular well in front of it, about 20 feet across and 160 feet deep. Thirty miles south of this we reach the well-known Red and White monasteries, Deir Abu Bishai and Deir Amba Shenudi, which are original Roman buildings before the Arab conquest.

We have to thank Dr. Alexander, and the staff of the American College at Asyut, for help to our workmen, and facilities in other ways. They relieved us of the need of transporting duplicate pottery and the skulls found at Rifeh, by accepting them for the collection which is being formed at the College.

CHAPTER I

THE 1ST DYNASTY, GIZEH.

4. IN 1904 M. Barsanti found, and M. Daressy excavated, for the Cairo Museum, a tomb of the 1st dynasty, in the plain about a mile and a half SSE. of the Great Pyramid. The account of the work is published in the *Annales du Service* vi. 99. The brief description there given need not be repeated, as a much more detailed account follows here. But some statement of the objects discovered is valuable. Pieces of charcoal of the roofing remained in the ruins. The southern chamber contained fourteen flint knives, some of the type of the first on pl. IV, beside broken fragments, and some scrapers. The next shallow chamber contained long jars of the type shown in *Abydos* i, vi, 13. The deep burial chamber contained more pieces of jars and eight large conical seals, apparently of the type 126 (*Royal Tombs* ii, xvii) from a piece which I found: also pieces of alabaster and hard stone vases, including about sixty cylinder jars; small sketches of nine types are given. A few pieces of ivory also appeared. In the two northern chambers were pottery jars, of the types in *Royal Tombs* i, xlii, 35, 55 and 78. As the objects remain in M. Daressy's room at the Museum, and he was away when I passed through Cairo, I could not draw them for complete publication as I had wished.

5. The structure of this earliest tomb of the Memphite region is important, as showing how far the Abydos type was followed in the new centre. The form of the tomb may be seen in Pl. VI. The middle chamber surrounded with piers is the deepest; the two chambers at each end of that are about half the depth; and the whole of these subterranean chambers were covered over by a brick mastaba with panelled sides. These various parts we now describe in detail.

The burial chamber is over 35 feet long (426 inches E., 422 W.) and over 18 feet wide (221 N., 220 S.); it was over 7 feet deep originally, but is so much broken at the top edge that it is hard to trace the roofing. The best indication of depth is that of the northern chamber where the roofing beams were traced at 33 inches over the floor, which is 60 inches over that of the burial chamber, or 93 inches altogether, and this agrees with the height of the top of the wall in the north-west corner where it is preserved. In the south-west corner the floor is rather lower, and the highest plastered face is 96 inches over it.

Within this chamber was a wooden lining, which rested on a footing beam; and the space between the lining and the wall was divided by the brick piers. Such is exactly the arrangement of the tomb of king Zet, contemporary with this at Abydos. These brick piers—as at Abydos—were built in after the wood lining was in place, as the ends abutting on the wood are bare brick, while the sides are plastered, and the mud mortar has been squeezed out against a vertical face at the end. The corner pier is shown on Pl. II, where the groove of the footing beam can be seen running into the pier, but met by the beam at right angles before entering the brickwork. A strange feature is that the upper part of the piers has a hollow shell of one brick thick, the wall was plastered behind this, and then the hollow was filled up with bricks, as seen in the photograph.

The purpose of these piers was not merely to subdivide the space, but also to embrace and steady the upright posts which carried the wooden lining. In each pier is a circular hollow, shown at ground level on the plan. These hollows are 5 or 6 inches across, and slope forward as they rise. The best preserved, at the north-west corner, are 5 to 10 inches from the lining face at 62 up, 8 to 13 inches at 42 up; therefore it would lean forward to touch the lining face at 95 up, or exactly at the level of the roof. These posts doubtless carried a long beam to which the wooden lining was attached.

The wooden chamber inside was about 356×164 inches, according to the traces of the base beams and posts. There is no trace of a wooden floor either in the burial chambers or in the shallower chambers at the ends. In the southern chamber a line of wood along the floor was part of a box about half an inch thick. The clearing out of the chamber by the Museum workmen may have removed traces of the flooring and fittings, as they had certainly taken out large jars, which were standing in place. Though the chambers were partly burnt, the floor beams had survived till much later times. Across the burial chamber is a skew wall roughly built of bricks, some burnt red, others crude black, side by side, showing that it was built from the burnt ruins of the tomb, perhaps in Roman times. Through this wall the floor beam ran intact, and has left a hole six inches high and five wide. In other parts the places of the floor beam were five inches high and four wide. The extent of burning varied up to partial vitrification; probably much of it was due to the unguents.

The end chambers were evidently for offerings,

being only 33 high; traces of jars remain along the side of the southern chamber. The walls average 39 inches thick (38-41); and the chambers are about 220 from east to west, like the burial chamber, and 104 (101 to 107) from north to south. The sides have been greatly cut away recently, apparently in clearing the tomb, so that it is difficult to trace their real place.

6. The existence of a mastaba above the chambers was not suspected until we cleared the ground. The best preserved part of it is shown by the view in Pl. II; the plan in Pl. VI. The panelled brickwork is of the same plan as that of the tomb of the queen of Mena at Naqada, and the great mastaba on the top of the hill at Gizeh shown in Pl. VII. The faces of the brickwork were all coated with white plaster, and the floors of the bays likewise whited. In two places a pot was left in the bay, before being covered over by the coating wall, 22 to 25 inches thick; this wall is seen in the view, Pl. II, on the right hand of the panelling. The extent of the mastaba was proved by a row of bays on the west, by a fragment of a bay on the south, another on the east, and by the inner face of the wall on the north; for the dimensions see sect. 13. The general position of the missing bays is roughly indicated by the rounded outline on the plan.

On each side of the mastaba, at a short distance from it, was a line of graves, see Pl. VI; on the west side they were joined together, being formed by two long parallel walls with cross-walls between, shown in Pl. II; on the other sides the pits were built separately. All of these graves were lined with brickwork, mud-plastered, and roofed by wooden poles a few inches apart, covered with brushwood. The only difference between these and the Abydos graves of the royal retainers and officials, is that all the graves were there joined together as only the western row is here. The graves vary from 78 to 102 inches long; but twenty of them are between 86 and 89 inches, seventeen are longer and nine are shorter. The breadth is about 52 inches.

7. At the south-east of grave 12 the top of the lining-wall was at 45 inches over the floor of the grave; thence up to 63 inches was a bed of marl thrown out in excavating the graves. At about 60 inches up was brick rubbish from building the grave, and at 63 in the loose sand which covered it were some broken pieces of coloured stucco. The original built paving over the grave was at 69; and thence up to 83 was blown sand and mud rubbish

over it. These pieces of stucco were thus on the old surface around the grave, but below and outside of the brick paving which covered the grave. The pieces (see Pl. V E) had formed a stucco coat which had been put over a raised grave structure. This building had been ribbed with blue stripes, sunk in a white ground; and had a plain battlemented dado around it, from which the round-topped tomb had sprung. Then at a later date the whole had been replastered, covering the dado and top all in one uniform coat with stripes. The stucco found was this coating, bearing on one side a cast of the older structure, and the face of the newer on the other side. This section and view of the inner side is shown on Pl. V E, with the restoration sketch. The ribbing was in the same place on the inner and outer coats; but in parts it obviously slanted. The original tomb and the new coat had been coloured blue on the same bands. The bands measured were white 4'4, blue 5'8, w. 4'0, b. 3'2, w. 7'4, b. 3'1, w. 3'8, b. 5'9, w. 4'6. It seems then that there was a broad blue of 5'9, with a narrower of 3'1 on each side. The whites between averaged 4'2 wide, and a broad white of 7'4 parted the groups of blues. The whole group was 28 inches. The dado spaces are 13'2 high and 15'2 low, or 28'2 inches for the group. The bands therefore keep pace with the dado, though not centred over the battlements. The curvature of the stucco indicates a breadth of about 103 inches; but as the Egyptians used a parabolic arch, the actual breadth would be rather less.

The original size of the built-up tomb was probably adapted to the grave below. The nearest of these graves that could be measured was 126 inches long including the end walls. Now if there were the number of battlements that are shown in the restoration sketch they would be 126'4 long, or exactly the length of the grave and its walls. If there were the number shown on the end, the breadth would have been 98'4, agreeing with the breadth of rather under 103 shown by the curvature; the grave with its walls below was about 84 wide over all. As the stucco was found between graves 11 and 12, and grave 11 had contained a very rich burial, it seems probable that this decorated tomb was above grave 11.

8. The burials had all been disturbed, and about half of the graves were empty; two graves with bones remaining are shown in Pl. III A, the former is grave 38 and the latter is grave 39. As regards the direction, the bodies remaining in four N.—S. graves were all with head north, face east. Of the E.—W. graves,

three had head to east and four had head to west, but all with the face to the north. Thus evidently the head to north and face east was the normal position of burial. All the bodies had the knees sharply bent, where the position was preserved. At Abydos the royal retainers lay with head north in five cases, south in one other; and facing half to east half to west; but the graves in the town of the 1st dynasty are contrary in direction, eight having head to south, one to north, and one to east; and all lay on the left side, that is usually facing west. Hence the royal retainers at Abydos and the Gizeh burials have the same direction; while the Abydos town burials are reversed.

The sketches of the plans of graves are shown in Pl. VI A. It seems that the graves were plundered while the roofs were still in place, as in some cases the alabaster jars had evidently been thrown one on the other in a corner and broken on the floor of the grave. The contents of the graves were as follows. The cylinder vases are all drawn in Plates V, A, B; the bowls in Plates V, C, D; the pottery in V, E.

Grave 000. Flint knife, Pl. IV; large ivory spoon, rotted; 1 cylinder jar; 1 bowl.

1. 1 bowl; 2 large jars.
2. 2 bowls, one with *uas* sign.
3. 2 cylinder jars; 1 bowl.
4. 2 large jars, 2 egg-shaped jars, bowl, pottery.
5. 2 stone bowls.
6. 1 cylinder jar.
7. 6 bowls.
8. 2 bowls.
11. 2 ivory cylinder jars, III; IV; V, 15, 16. Ivory ibex, IV; V, 9: circular boxes, IV; V, 19–21: 2 spoons, V, 31, 32: hair-pin, V, 26: hand, IV; V, 25: bull's leg, IV; V, 28: disc foot, V, 27: bit of cup, V, 24: slip, V, 18: covers and slates, IV; V, 10, 11. Gold needles, IV; V, 13, 14. Copper lid, IV. 2 copper tools, V, 22, 23. 4 small stone vases, III; V, 1, 2, 4, 5. Lazuli vase, III; V, 3. Bit of flint armlet, V, 29. 6 cylinder jars; 13 bowls.
12. Copper bowl. 6 cylinder jars. 5 bowls.
13. Ivory cylinder jar, V, 17; long spoon, V, 34. Glazed disc, IV; V, 35. Adze at hand and at knee, III, A. 2 ivory pins. Cylinder jar. 2 bowls.
14. 2 pieces of flint bracelets, cylinder jar, 2 bowls.
15. Vases as in Pl. II. 3 cylinder jars, 6 bowls, 3 pots.
16. Cylinder jar.

17. 3 cylinder jars.
18. Cylinder jar, 4 bowls.
21. Bowl.
23. Ivory gazelle wands, IV ; V, 6, 7. Comb, IV ; V, 8. Lid, V, 12. Flint armlets, III. 4 pots.
36. 2 pots.
38. Pottery. See view Pl. III A.
39. Bowl. See view Pl. III A.
40. 2 cylinder jars. Box coffin.
41. 2 cylinder jars and stand. Flint scrapers.
42. Trace of box coffin.
44. Trace of box coffin.
51. 2 bowls.
56. Slate palettes, III. Copper chisel. Inscribed flint, III A. Flint flakes.

9. The stone vases are drawn in the Pls. V, V A, V B, V C, V D, and some photographed in Pls. II and III. The types are well known in the 1st dynasty (compare *Royal Tombs* ii, Pls. xlv. to liii G). The cylinder jars of alabaster have the wavy line in only two examples, and such belong to the beginning of the dynasty; but the cord pattern is closely notched as in the first half of the dynasty, and not coarsely as in the second half. The small trumpet-mouth vases belong mainly to the tombs from Mena and Zet. The slate, syenite, and alabaster bowls are of the types from Zer to Den. Hence as this tomb is dated to Zet by the sealing (III A), it does not seem that there was any perceptible lag in the styles between Abydos and Gizeh. In Pl. III the four cups and the barrel vase are from grave 11, the upper necked vase from grave 13, and that at the base from a tomb on the hill.

As regards the materials they are closely like those used in the royal tomb of Zet. The total numbers for comparison are 60 vases recorded here, 85 from the tomb of Zet, and 752 from all the royal tombs. Reducing these to percentages of each kind of stone we have—

	Gizeh	Zet	Abydos (total)
Crystal . . .	1	5	8
Basalt . . .	3	3	5
Syenite, &c. . .	7	10	11
Volcanic . . .	1	5	11
Serpentine . . .	1	3	3
Slate . . .	19	7	8
Dolomite . . .	11	15	14
Alabaster . . .	47	28	18
Coloured limestone . .	4	20	13
Grey „ . .	0	3	5
White „ . .	6	1	4

The predominance of slate and alabaster at Gizeh is due to the forms having been more exhaustively drawn, whereas a great mass of duplicate examples at Abydos were not registered. On the whole the Gizeh tombs seem poorer in the rare stones, which might be expected as they are only the tombs of retainers and not of a king as at Abydos. The vase fragments found for the Museum in the main burial at Gizeh are not published in detail, and I could not refer to them as the official in charge was away when I enquired.

The exact similarity of a remarkably fine bowl of metamorphic rock to one from the tomb of Zet (*Royal Tombs* ii, 1, 153) suggests that they came from the same workman. Altogether there is no local difference of any importance between the objects used at Abydos and at Gizeh, and this shows the unification of the civilisation at the time.

10. In one grave, 56, at the east end of the south line, two slate palettes were found, indicating that the scribe or artist was buried there. These are shown in Pl. III; each has one pan covered with black and the other with red paint. From the size of the pans it is clear that they were not for small quantities used in writing, as the colour would dry up too quickly; nor were they for colour-washes on walls, as they would not hold enough. The use of them seems to have been for painting scenes on the flat, or for colouring statues; and certainly a small brush was used, as shown by the streaks of colour on the edges of the larger palette. Such a palette is shown hung by one end over the shoulder of a scribe, on the panel of Hesy; and this larger palette has a hole in the end for hanging it. The size of the larger palette is 10·94, 10·98, 10·76 long, 5·45, 5·48, 5·50 wide, the pans 4·60 across; the lesser is 4·14, 4·11 long, 2·17, 2·18, 2·20 wide, the pans 1·72 to 1·74 inches across.

The accounts of this scribe were found in the grave written on a slip of flint, at about the position of the hands. This is photographed on Pl. III A. The numbers on it are written much like the piece of accounts from the tomb of Zet (*Royal Tombs* i, xix, 11), and we read the numbers 78, 103, 40 and 60.

In the same grave, 56, a much corroded copper chisel was found beneath the large palette, lying upon the pelvis. In another grave, 13, on the west side, two copper adzes were found; the better preserved is shown on Pl. III A. The body was in a box coffin about 49 x 28 inches, with the knees

sharply bent; one adze lay before the arms, the other was set upright between the knees. These are exactly the same form as the copper adze of king Zer, *Royal Tombs* ii, vi, 23. A copper bowl, rather crushed and corroded, was found in grave 12; it was like that from the tomb of Semer-khet, *Royal Tombs* i, xii, 11.

The flint-work was much like that of the same period elsewhere. The first knife on Pl. IV is like a curved tip of one found in the tomb of Zet; and the second knife is like the fragments found in the tomb of Zer, see *Abydos* i, xiv. The pointed flakes resemble those of Zer and Zet, and the round-ended flakes from grave 41 are like those of Zer, Zet, and Mer-neit. Thus the style of flint-work, both detailed and rough, agrees with that at Abydos, and shows that there is not fifty years of difference either way between the work of the southern and northern capitals.

The flint bracelets, Pl. III, were found on the right fore-arm of a body in grave 23. They are like those found in the tombs of Zer and Zet.

11. The toilet objects are shown in Pls. IV, V. The little circular ivory dishes with lids, are not known before. The two loops at the sides are doubtless for a hinge-pin and a closing-pin: the decoration on the sides and lids is by rows of drilled spots. They were probably for containing eye-paint. Below these in the photograph is a carved hand from a statuette. Next is an oryx couchant forming the handle of an ivory lid, of which a piece of the edge lies below. At the right hand is a bull's leg from a casket. At the base of the photograph on the left are two ivory covers for kohl slabs, and one slate slab; such small slabs and covers belong to the time of Zet (see *Royal Tombs* ii, xxxviii, 2, 50, 51). In the middle is an ivory comb, of the same form as one from the tomb of Zer (*R. T.* ii, xxxiv, 26). Below it are two needles of gold; they have only been found of copper before. At the right is a copper cap from a jar, and a cylindrical jar of ivory.

The two ivory wands, Pl. IV, with gazelle heads were found in grave 23; they are finely carved, and were doubtless used by a dancer for marking time, as in the scene in *Deshasheh*, xii. Below is a disc of blue glazed pottery, now faded white, with holes for suspension.

The spoons were frequent in graves, but are always found broken up in the plundering. The various forms are drawn in Pl. V. A similar bowl was found in the tomb of Zer (*R. T.* ii, xxxiv, 81). They differ from prehistoric spoons in having the

curious bend of the handle turning down to the under side of the bowl.

12. The bracelet of hawks, Pl. III, is of blue glazed pottery. It is a cheap imitation of the type of gold and turquoise bracelet found in the tomb of Zer (*R. T.* ii, i), and pieces of the same form are known in ivory and in lazuli (*R. T.* ii, xxxv, 81). In this case the backs of the pieces are plain, and therefore it is seen that some faced one way and some the other way, unlike the royal bracelet where they all looked the same way. At least three have been lost, there are eight facing to left and only five facing to right; the extreme left-hand one in the photograph is reversed. The pieces have two threading holes running through each; and as some small glazed ball-beads were found with them, twice as many as the hawks, it seems that the beads were threaded between the plaques. The two thread-holes run into one in the terminal rings, by which the bracelet was tied on. The long beads of similar blue glaze were doubtless a necklace; they were found in the grave with the bracelet pieces.

13. The measurements of the panelling of the brickwork of the mastaba are regular, the successive portions being (in inches) —

Projection	Bay	Group
108	71	179
106	72	178
109	70	179
107	76	183
mean	107.5	72.2
		179.7

These are in the proportion of 3 to 2, $107.5 \div 3 = 35.8$, and $72.2 \div 2 = 36.1$. In the projection the panels and the flat wall average exactly the same width, 15.3.

On continuing from the southern remaining panel to the fragment on the south face, the distance is 354 or 2 groups of 177; and from the northern remaining panel to the north face was 540, or 3 groups of 180. Thus the fragments of the ends fall very closely in their right place. The total length was 1897 and breadth 831; deducting the 108 repeat of the projection, this gives 1789 for 10 groups, and 723 for 4 groups; or 179 and 181 for the average group of side and end. It can hardly be questioned that the bay is 100 digits and the projection 150, the group being 250. The true diagonal digit of the 20.6 inch cubit is .728, and 250 of this would be 182 inches for the group. We find in the IIIrd dynasty mastaba (sect. 18), on the contrary, that the customary digit, of

28 to the cubit, was used. Some other dimensions, such as the distances to the outside of the east and west graves, and length of the brick chamber, seem to indicate cubit measurements; but as co-ordinate measures do not agree with this, it is best to leave these out of consideration.

CHAPTER II

THE IIND AND IIIRD DYNASTIES. GIZEH.

14. ON the top of the south end of the ridge facing the cultivation, looking down on the site of the tomb of the Ist dynasty, we found the remains of a tomb of the IInd dynasty. It had originally consisted of a sloping passage, closed by two successive stone portcullises, beyond which was a funeral chamber. Later one portcullis was drawn out upwards, the other was broken, the chamber was cut to pieces by a deep shaft passing through it, the contents were scattered, and a mastaba of the XXVIth dynasty was piled up over the site, with the fragments of early vases in the filling of it. The precise period of the tomb is given by impressions of five different jar-sealings of king Neter-en (Pl. V E), which were found thrown into a small well.

The limestone portcullis now lying on the surface is 118 to 120 inches long, 48 to 55 wide and 11½ thick: it must weigh over 2¼ tons. The grooves for the portcullises are 57 inches wide, and 24 to 25 across: the depth in the rock is 143 inches, or not much more than the length of the block. The two pairs of grooves were 34 or 36 inches apart.

15. The stone vases had been all broken; some of them remained in the chamber, but the greater part had been thrown out and mixed with the later filling of the mastaba. As being well dated to a reign of which hardly any vases were known (*Royal Tombs* ii, viii, 12, 13), they make a welcome addition to the history of vases. The forms are mainly dishes (21), and a few bowls (4) and cylinders (5); but there were many more too much damaged to restore, and therefore the numbers are not exact. The material was nearly all alabaster (26), with gypsum (2 drawn and many others broken), limestone (1), and pink marble (1). It seems then that hard stone had been entirely given up, and the flat dish was by far the commonest form. A pottery jar like those of Perabsen (*R. T.* ii, vii, 31) was also found here.

16. On the top of the hill further back, due south of the Great Pyramid, is a large mastaba, marked on

the plan of Lepsius, which was opened and traced round by Mr. Covington and Mr. Quibell. The plan here given, Pl. VII, is due to measurements taken by different members of our party; and as discrepancies exist about the details of the chambers, I regret that we cannot entirely depend upon it. The general arrangement and position of the chambers beneath the mastaba is sufficiently certain for comparison with other remains. It is of the same type as the mastabas of the kings Hen-nekht (or Sa-nekht) and Neter-khet, of the beginning of the IIIRD dynasty (Garstang, *Mahasna*, vii, xviii); and these all differ so much from the royal tombs known down to the close of the IInd dynasty, and those of the end of the IIIRD dynasty and onwards, that we must regard the Gizeh tomb as nearly contemporary with the beginning of the IIIRD dynasty. Unfortunately no name has been found on vases or on sealings; indeed no sealings could be found in it, although I offered a large reward to the workmen.

The outside of the mastaba is panelled on exactly the same pattern as the mastabas of the early Ist dynasty, under Mena (Naqada) and Zet (Gizeh). It seems hard to believe that the detail of such a pattern had continued in use for five centuries without change. The only alternative would be to regard this mastaba as a work of the Ist dynasty, with a reconstruction of chambers of the IIIRD dynasty. But against that is the fact that this is on a hilltop, whereas all the Ist and IInd dynasty tombs are in low ground; and also that there is no sign of alteration in the body of the mastaba. There is therefore no apparent escape from accepting the long continuance of the precise detail of a pattern for so many centuries.

The wall coating round the mastaba is 12 inches from the face of it, and 56 inches thick: and outside of it is a smooth slope of 174 inches wide, rising 40 inches up to the base of the wall. This covering wall is much more important than in the earlier examples.

17. From the inside of the mastaba there were obtained hundreds of fragments of stone vases; but as most of the larger pieces had been removed before, and are now lying in boxes in the Cairo Museum, it seems useless to attempt drawing or restoration till they can be re-united. Two or three forms are shown on Pl. VI D. Beside these there were found many stone balls or marbles for a game, in the well which led from the subterranean chambers to the still lower funeral chamber. These marbles are shown of the actual size in Pl. IV. There were 2 of carnelian,

1 of brown agate, 9 of hard brown limestone, 52 of white quartz, and 59 of white limestone. The red carnelian were .42 and .50 inch diameter, the brown stone .46 to .56, the quartz .41 to .64, the limestone .38 to .58 inch.

At the top of the same well is a ledge cut in the rock, and on clearing this our men found a polished slab of chert, about a foot long and two inches wide. This is figured in Pl. III A, lighted from the back to show the translucency. It is not a knife, as there is no edge to it; though thinning towards the circumference, it is bounded by a uniform polished band around it, about a sixteenth of an inch wide. No such object is known before, so it is now in the Cairo Museum.

A lump of small tools or models made in copper, was found in the tomb; the types which can be distinguished are drawn in Pl. VI E. They are similar to those from the tomb of Neter-khet and Sa-nekht (*Mahasna*, xvi, xxiii).

18. The total size of the mastaba as measured by Mr. Mackay is 2160 inches on E., 2184 on W., 1114 on N., 1112 on S. The projecting parts of the face average 77.8 inches and the bay between 69.4 long. There are 14 bays and 15 projections in the length, 7 bays and 8 projections in the width. If we subtract the final projection from the length and breadth, they are 2082 and 1035, or 100 cubits and 50 cubits, divided into 14 and 7 similar portions, each therefore of 200 digits. On examining the subdivisions of the projecting part we find that the average of the flat faces is 11.8, of the recesses 10.2 inches; while if we take the mean digits of the whole length, .7415 inch, 16 digits is 11.86, and 14 digits is 10.38. These being spaces of 16 and 14 digits, the whole projection is 106 digits and the bay 94 digits. Within the bay the average width of the wide recess is $29.8 \pm .4$, and 40 digits is 29.7; hence the bay is a recess of 40 digits with 27 on either side. These dimensions are not based on the pure digit (of which 40 is the diagonal of the square cubit), but on the customary digit of 28 to the cubit; and the cubit here averaged 20.76, which is rather a long value.

It should be recorded that we also cleared around a large stone platform on the east side of the mastaba just described; the appearance of it is shown on Pl. III A. On the top it had no continuous stonework, the blocks being only the basement of the walls, which are now destroyed. A pit in the middle of it was cleared, but led to nothing. From being exactly in front of the mastaba I supposed that it

might have been the base of a stone temple, for the king buried in the mastaba, but nothing was found bearing on this. On the west side toward the north, and on the north side, some stone bowls were found, three of syenite and four of alabaster, which are figured in Pl. VI D.

A tomb shaft was found just below the great mastaba on the east; and two bowls of black porphyry, four of diorite, one metamorphic, and four of alabaster were found, which are figured in Pl. VI E.

CHAPTER III

THE IVTH—VTH DYNASTIES. GIZEH.

19. THE great buildings of the pyramid kings stand to the north of the ground which was open to the work of the British School. But in searching the ridge of hill south of the Sphinx we found that the face overlooking the cultivation had a row of rock-tombs cut in it, and many small brick mastabas. The mastabas did not yield any objects, the chambers had been rifled long ago, and the stone lintels had been removed, perhaps by Lepsius. The rock-tombs, though entirely plundered, had the inscribed stone lintels yet remaining. These were photographed in position, and afterwards carefully taken out. The views of them in both states are given in Pl. VII A, and other views of the tombs without inscriptions are in Pl. VII B. I should have wished to plan and explore this hill more completely; but the inexorable necessity of finding work on a very limited ground for a hundred workers brought from a distance, who could not be temporarily dismissed, and the loss of their wages on unprofitable work, compelled me to start digging at Rifeh sooner than I had wished.

The general plan of this cemetery as made by Mr. Firth is given on Pl. VII C. It will be seen that the tombs are all quite separate in design, and do not form part of a group on one system. Where rock-chambers are cut into the hill, it is usual to have a court of brickwork built on in front of them. In other cases the rock is dressed flat, false doors are cut on the face of it, and burial pits are sunk in the rock behind one or more of the false doors. Or else we find this imitated in brickwork with a mastaba face, and pits behind it, as on Pl. VII B. Inside the rock-chambers there is sometimes a shallow burial pit with a little chamber at the bottom; in other cases there is a rough false door, never inscribed, but built of blocks,

and on removing these a grave is found cut in the rock, and roofed over with slabs of stone. One such was quite intact. I examined the skeleton, of which some bones were displaced; yet it did not seem that there was more disturbance than was due to falling apart, nor any clear evidence of dismemberment. The head was to the north.

The plain between the hills to the west of this ridge, three-quarters of a mile south of the Great Pyramid, was also examined. The whole surface is covered for many feet deep with broken stone-chips from quarrying. As it is too remote to have been used as a ground for the waste from pyramid building,—such waste being wanted to bank up the pyramid platforms,—the only solution seems to be that a bed of good stone existed here, which has all been quarried out for the pyramids, and only the quarry-waste left on the ground. Yet a difficulty remains in there being many pieces of red granite, and some of other stones, scattered about the west side of the rocky ridge, as if some costly building had existed in this region. No ground for such a building could be traced, although we looked over the whole area.

20. The inscriptions of the cemetery belong to the Vth or VIth dynasty. On Pl. VII A, at the top, is the lintel of "The royal sealer of the granary Ne-ptah-nofer-her; his wife Nofert; his children the interpreter of records Amgesa, Khut, Ka-em-redui, and Kakaa. The necropolis man Pepa is satisfied with the contract which has been made with him." Below that is the roll over the doorway, with the inscription for the husband alone. "Give an offering to the king, and an offering to Anup who is in Ta-zeser, for a burial in the cemetery for the lord of devotion to the great god, the royal sealer of the granary Ne-ptah-nofer-her." The meaning of the *suten hotep da* formula has been somewhat cleared by the construction of it at Tell el Amarna, where the crystallized tradition was broken, and the grammar of it can be gleaned from the variants. The possible meanings to be considered in the usual form are: (1) may the king give an offering to a god for favour to the deceased, or (2) may the king and a god give an offering for the deceased, or (3) give an offering to the king and to a god that they may favour the deceased, or (4) a royal offering given to a god for the deceased. Now in the tomb of Huya (Davis, *El Amarna* iii, xxii) there is "*suten da hotep* of thy bread and beer of thy house, &c." The sense (1) is impossible as no God is named; (2) is impossible as

the estate of the deceased furnishes the offerings; (3) or (4) are left as the only meanings. Again in the same tomb (D., *E. A.* iii, xix) there is "*Ankh suten du hotep* O Ua-en-ra . . . king of south and north Neferkheperu-ra" and "*Ankh suten du hotep* O 'He who is great in duration.' I give praise to thy fair face . . . Akhenaten." This will not agree to the sense (1), nor to (2) as there is no person named but the king, and he is not asked to offer to himself. The sense (3), "Give an offering to the king," followed by his titles, is perfectly sound. And the prefix of *Ankh* before *suten*, shows that *suten* is the king, and not as (4), the adjective "royal" applied to the offering.

Below is a roll from another tomb inscribed "Royal friend, the skilful (maker) of date wine of the king, superintendent of the farm stores, Akhet-ab."

Next is a view of a tomb door, and of the lintel apart, reading "Give an offering to the king, and an offering to Anup in his divine house, for a tomb in the mountain of the west, for the lord of devotion to the great god, the ship's captain, the reckoner of the treasury, the royal friend, Per-en-ankh."

At the base on the left is a lintel, "Give an offering to the king and give an offering to Anup lord of Ta-zeser for his burial in the underworld of the royal friend, the superintendent messenger of the judges, the superintendent messenger of the palace, companion in the palace, the lord of devotion to the great god, Er-du-ne-ptah." On the roll below is "His wife Ymeryt."

The last group is a lintel reading "The royal friend, companion in the palace, Er-du-ne-ptah. His wife Ymeryt. He says the necropolis man is to bring these things for a sacrificial offering, never may there be a diminishing therein." And on the drum below is "Er-du-ne-ptah, Superintendent of physicians (?) Er-du-ne-ptah. His child, of his body . . ."

On Pl. VII B is an altar slab inscribed "Give an offering to the king and to Anup within Ta-zeser for a good and great burial in the western mountain of the underworld for the lord of devotion to the great god, and a house of offerings of bread, beer, and cakes to him on the festivals of the new year, of Tahuti, of Uag, of the *sad*, of the great feast, of Pert, and of *saz*. The royal friend, devoted to the great god, the royal purifier, Ra-hapef." I have to thank Dr. Walker and Miss Murray for light on these titles and phrases.

CHAPTER IV

THE VIth DYNASTY. ZARABY AND ZOWYEH.

21. THE cemetery at Zarāby is on the western desert about two miles south of Abutig. Mr. Mackay excavated it and recorded the details of 126 graves. The objects all belong to the VIth dynasty, according to the graves of that age found at Hu (*Diospolis Parva* xxviii). The principal stone vases and three burials are shown in Pl. VII E, and the pottery in Pl. VII F. From the notes we can classify the characters of the burials in the following details.

The position of the bodies was always with head to the north and face to the east: and this agrees with the direction found both at Denderah and Hu in graves of this period. The bodies which remained in the graves were not uniformly treated. There were 22 laid at full length, 18 with the knees somewhat bent, 16 with the knees sharply bent and the body contracted, like the early dynastic and pre-dynastic burials, and 4 dismembered burials all protected by large stones laid over them. These dismembered bodies are important as the latest of such a class of burial; the details are as follow. Grave 83, the skull lay parallel to its natural position but in front of the hands, and an alabaster jar (VII E lower line of small vases, left end) was placed where the head should have been: the grave was eight feet deep and was protected by piling big flints upon it, with 2 feet deposit of sand and gravel over the flints. Grave 86 contained two burials together, the head of one separated six inches from the body; the grave four feet deep, protected by piles of stones, and buried under a foot of sand and gravel. Grave 97 contained two burials; the skulls lay at the north end, one facing downward, one facing west; the ribs and vertebrae lay in a heap in front of the skulls; only a leg bone and three arm bones remained from the limbs: the grave was four feet deep, protected by large stones, and covered over with six inches of sand and gravel. Grave 121, had the skull lying base up facing north, with jaw beneath it; only the pelvis and legs sharply bent were found, but they were in excellent preservation; the grave was three feet deep and protected with large stones. Each of these examples seems due to dismemberment before burial, as the large stones placed over the grave were still in position. Beside these there are other less certain cases, as follow. With the body perfect there is grave 20, skull 3 inches off; grave 39,

skull 4 inches off; grave 51, skull 2 inches off; grave 60, body face down, skull 4 inches off, with jaw on top of it; grave 67, skull 2 inches off; grave 118, only a jaw, no skull, six feet deep with large stones over it. With no trace of a body, there was grave 15 with a skull and a jaw on the top of it. With bones piled up in a heap, and two burials mixed together in the grave, there were graves 42, 43 (see photographs Pl. VII E), and 81, the last with the two skulls on the top of the heap. With the previous clear instances of dismemberment in view, it seems most likely that these latter cases are really due to ceremonies before the burial, and not to being pulled about by plunderers. Such are the latest cases known of ceremonial separation of the body.

22. The positions of the stone vases were at the ends of the graves. Five at the north end, two at the NW. corner; four at the south end, and two at the SE. corner. The forms shown in Pl. VII E are all well known at the close of the Old Kingdom. It may be noted that the larger forms, those marked 3, 5, 37, were all found at the south end of graves. While the long tubular vases with collars, 35, 45, 57, were all at the north ends.

The positions of the pottery were nearly all at the north end of the grave. The examples are NE. 35, N. 23, NW. 7, W. 1, SW. 1, S. 2, SE. 3, E. 5. Hence three-quarters of the pottery was at the north or north-east; usually it was raised on a ledge above the head. The forms are given in Pl. VII F, and are the same as those of the Old Kingdom at Denderah.

23. The mirror was found in four cases at the north-east, that is before the face, in two cases it was beneath the head, and in two cases at the south-east corner. A copper adze was the only other metal work.

In two burials button-seals were found at the neck; and in 23 graves beads were in position on the neck. The types of these were what are known from Hu and other places, of the VIth dynasty.

The burials at Zowyeh were partly in a small mound of stream-laid debris at the mouth of a valley (see Pl. VII E), and partly in the plain in front of this. The graves had mostly been plundered, and but few objects were obtained. The best was a string of carnelian amulets of the usual VIth dynasty style, found in the valley mound. The pottery found is here marked R in Pl. VII F.

CHAPTER V

THE VIIth—XIIth DYNASTIES. RIFEH.

24. THE cemetery of Rifeh is not absolutely dated by kings' names, except in the XVIIIth and XIXth dynasties. But by the style of its contents it largely belongs to the XIIth dynasty and earlier times. Nothing has been found in it distinctive of the VIth dynasty, like the pottery and amulets of Zowyeh or of Zaraby. For the dating of the pottery the best guide is *Dendereh* Pls. XVI—XVIII; as the numbering is continuous in those, they may be referred to as D. 1 to D. 195. And for the pottery certainly not earlier than the XIIth dynasty, see *Kahun* XII, XIII, called K. 1 to K. 111. The type which seems to be the earliest is the finely formed libation vase, as D. 5, 7; and though this was not found beyond the VIth dynasty at *Dendereh*, it must have lasted later here, as it is associated in graves 38, 53, 55, 112, 321 with forms which belong almost to the XIIth dynasty. The distinctly intermediate forms are the coarse libation vase D. 109, 124 of the XIth dynasty found in graves 101, 117, 255, 322, and with soul houses 35 (H), 68 (L), 140 (F), and 143 (E). The globular pot with a narrow cylindrical neck, usually in bistre-brown ware, is of the XIth dynasty, as D. 61; and it occurs in graves 86, 92, 99, 150, 228, 254, 256, 331 to 4, and with soul house 61 (H). Coming to the XIIth dynasty the globular developed into the drop form, as in D. 189, K. 16, found in graves 93, 335, and house 142 (H); the thin brown cup comes in now, as K. 1-3, in graves 107, 116, and with houses 46 (J), 44 (M), and 93 (J). The scabble patterns of this age, as K. 39-45, are in graves 61, 62, 130, 251, and with house 53 (M). It is hardly needful to point out other connections; these abundantly show that the cemetery is certainly as old as the XIth dynasty, and very probably began in the VII—Xth, while it extends well into the XIIth, but shows nothing between that and the XVIIth dynasty.

25. The rock-tombs of Rifeh extend for a few hundred yards, as shown on the map Pl. VIII, at about a third of the whole height of the cliffs. Those furthest north, now occupied by the Copts of Deir Rifeh, I merely visited, as Mr. Griffith had copied all the inscriptions twenty years ago, and there were other matters more important than making a facsimile copy.

The tomb of importance nearest to the Deir is a large unsculptured group of three chambers, with

three burial pits, see XIII E. It appears to be of the XIIth dynasty by the style of it, but the only records in it are ink-written figures and inscriptions of a re-use of it under Ramessu III, copied in Pls. XXVIII—XXX. Beside these inscriptions in the first hall, there are traces on the chamber wall at the back of this. The courtyard is 215 inches wide and about 400 long; the passage 101 wide, 171 long; the hall 292 N., 283 S., 474 E., 470 W.; the back chamber 204 N., 203 S., 208 E., 210 W., the recess 46 × 62; the side chamber 130 S., 103 E., 102 W., the recess 39 wide. The cubit shown by the principal dimensions averages 20.55 inches.

Further south is another and much larger tomb, which has never been finished, see XIII E. It consists of a single hall, supported by six pillars, and with a pit in the middle. The design is really with the pit central, and four pillars around it; but it has been enlarged by cutting further into the north side, where two more pillars are unfinished, with large masses of flinty limestone left projecting unworked. The form of this plainly shows that it was a tomb, and not merely a quarry; yet the manner in which the unfinished cutting has clearly been done for the sake of the stone, shows that the tombs were also quarries. This explains the immense halls of the rock-tombs of this age at Beni Hasan, Asyut, Rifeh and elsewhere. When a ruler of a nome built his palace for this life down in the plain, he so managed his quarrying as to form a palace for eternity in the cliff. He made his work serve for both worlds; and the labour which we wonder at in the vast halls represents so much solid masonry down by the Nile for palaces which have long since vanished. The hall of this tomb is 85 feet long by 49 feet wide, and lofty in proportion; probably some 4,000 or 5,000 tons of stone have been removed. The dimensions are, west of pillars 320 inches, pillar 50, between pillars 300, pillar 65, in front of pillars 293, total E.—W. 1028 inches. Across, north of pillars 66? pillar 60, between 114, pillar 51, between 78, pillar 67, south of pillars 130, total N.—S. 586 inches.

The southernmost great tomb is that of Khnumnofer. The engraved inscription is given by Mr. Griffith in *Inscriptions of Siût and Dêr Rifeh*, pl. 16. The copies of the drawings yet remaining are given here on Pl. XIII F and following. These are on the north wall; on the west are the colossal figures of the man and his son, also a false door painted and traces of a scene of the deceased seated with inscription above it, but the deep well before it was too dangerous for

ladder work on the wall. On the south are traces of ships, and short phrases. The west side of the chamber is 389, the north 458 inches. The south-east corner is entirely cut away, owing to Roman quarrying. Also the whole floor has been lowered from about three to ten feet by quarrying, thus rendering it more difficult to reach the painted parts. For long work upon ladders I found it best to make a very wide splayed ladder, so that it was abundantly firm sideways; to have a long top bar, projecting on each side; and then to make a sling, of an old sack with rope tied at each end of it, the ropes fastened over the top bar, and the sack passing between the legs. Thus the whole weight can be put sitting on one thigh, the feet merely steadying the body, and both arms can be used quite freely without any chance of tilting over. Many hours can be thus spent on a ladder doing careful copying, without much strain, and with entire safety. The tracing paper was attached to the wall by small spots of seccotine; the rolls of paper were hung in a bag, and the drawing board, measure, and brush were all hung to nails on the ladder. It is not worth while to transport well-made ladders about the country; a couple of bars three inches square, which can be bought in any town, and some sawn strips of board for steps, fastened with big nails, make an excellent ladder in a few minutes.

Beside these great tombs there were hundreds of small chambers cut in the rock. These had nearly all been plundered anciently, and scarcely anything remained in them; the wooden head, Pl. XI, is the only noticeable piece left. But a few unopened tombs were found, as described below.

26. The tomb of Nekhtankh son of Aa-khnumu was the richest. It was at the east end of the south side of the courtyard, of the tomb with the inscription of Ramessu III. A descending slope led to a small chamber barely large enough to hold the funeral furniture, 80 inches long, 70 wide at the south-east back and only 50 in front. The positions of the objects are shown in Pl. XIII E. The heads of the coffins were toward the opening of the tomb. The finest coffin was that next to the canopic box, see the upper one in Pl. X A. It contained (lying on its side) the beautifully decorated body coffin with the name of the *ka*-prince Nekhtankh, the second on X B. In it were two figures of the deceased, see Pl. X E. The second coffin and body coffin are much inferior, and are for the brother, Nekht. In it was the figure wearing a wig (Pl. X E). The canopic box, Pl. X D, was in the corner of the tomb; each side is similarly

decorated. Inside it is divided to half-way up by cross boards of wood. Each compartment has a soft packing of fibre placed in it; and on that is a pottery canopic jar, painted yellow and inscribed. Each jar has a carved wooden head, all human, stuccoed and painted. Upon the box stood a pan containing stalks and leaves. In front of it was a jar with similar stalks and leaves. Before that stood the two boats, Pl. X C; the one for sailing up the Nile, with the men gathered to pull the rope raising the yard; the other with the mast laid down, and the sweeps out for rowing down the Nile. With these stood the two female figures of servants carrying offerings. The whole of the funeral furniture and the larger coffins are as fine as anything known of this period, as will be seen from the photographs.

27. A little south of this along the edge of the rock terrace was the untouched tomb of Khnumu-hotep. This contained four coffins, in a rock chamber only just sufficiently large to hold them. There was no furniture beyond the coffins, and most of them had perished by white ants, although half a mile from the cultivation and about 200 feet up the solid cliff. The first (331) was a square box coffin, painted red, with blue bands, and yellow inscription, much decayed; in it was a finely made white body coffin with gilt face, see lower part Pl. XI, of Khnumu-hotep son of Ketu. The next (332) was a box coffin, white, with yellow bands and blue hieroglyphs, of Khnumu-hotep daughter of Sit-anhur; all greatly decayed; in it was a finely made coffin of red, with elaborate diaper pattern (see X F) on a red ground, the face covered with silver foil, and the wig striped blue, green and red, top Pl. XI. This coffin was so greatly decayed, that parts only could be saved, by the greatest care. Inside there was a scroll-pattern scarab on one finger (Pl. XIII E), a string of small full blue beads on the neck, and a little armband of lighter blue on one arm.

Next was a finely painted box coffin, white ground with doorways on the sides (Pl. X F) greatly decayed; the name had been painted out, and so this was not its original purpose. In it was a female body in bandages, with a cartonnage headpiece, like that of Pl. XI, but in worse state. Tied on to one finger was a scarab with a twist pattern and two *nofers* (XIII E); also two carnelian beads on the wrist. Furthest in the tomb was a box coffin (334), dark yellow with blue hieroglyphs, not well painted; inscribed for Ankhet daughter of Atha. In it was a female body in bandages, with the cartonnage head-

piece shown in Pl. XI. On the neck was a small amethyst ball bead between two little silver beads. The bodies of all these were mere yellow dust, inside the thick wrappings; but the bones were beautifully preserved.

Near by, on the south, was a small tomb, with a box coffin, painted red, with yellow bands and blue hieroglyphs, roughly done and the name lost. The body was that of a young girl, and had on it a gold shell pendant, an inch across.

One other tomb contained a thick plain box coffin of earlier style, with blue inscriptions on bare wood, which had been yellow-washed, without any stucco. The inscriptions are given on Pl. IX; the name is Kheti. A vase of globular form, with very tall expanding neck, was with it; see Pl. XIII B.

28. The main quantity of burials were in the gravel shoal in the plain; see Pl. VIII. These were all in graves about three or four feet deep originally, with the head to the north. Later washes of gravel over the shoal had buried them all about two feet; so it was only by trial, and best by trenching east to west, that we could find them. All had been plundered, and hence no gold work was found; but many strings of beads, and some fine objects, were obtained. The graves are also described in connection with the soul-houses in the next chapter, sect. 34. The only pottery usually were two jars placed on a ledge above the head.

29. The most important figure found was the grey granite seated figure of Khnumu, Pl. X. This lay at about six feet down, below a burial at the bottom of a grave; some green ball beads, the size of peas, of regular XIIth dynasty type, were found in the grave. The surface of the figure had been considerably painted with black, apparently on the whole of the flesh. The work is best in the expression, and the muscles of the back and arms, which are as good as most of the earlier art. The faults are a lack of proportion, the legs being too large, and coarse work in the hands and wig. On the belt is an ink-written inscription, with a name ending in *u*, and only one sign before it, apparently *khnum*; as Khnumu is a divine name sometimes found used personally, it is probably so here. The whole reads, "Khnumu brother of Henthotept *maakheru*": the sister's name is on the base in front of the feet. The prominence of the god Khnumu in this region is due to his being the god of the town, Shashotep.

Some wooden figures of this age were found, but all had lost the colour, and were somewhat injured; and none were of much merit. The head in Pl. XII

is on a larger scale than the other carvings. A small seated limestone figure is fair in detail but lacks proportion, the head being too large.

The group of monkeys, Pl. XII, is cut in limestone in the usual style of such figures, and barred with stripes of red paint. The subject is fresh to us; the female ape is holding her young one, while the male turns his back on them and is preparing to drink from a large globular pot.

The ivory wand, Pl. XII, is an unusually large and fine specimen of this class. It was found in a grave without any other objects. The type is as usual, the lion's head at the root end, the jackal at the tip. There are 21 neb signs, and nine mythological animals with knives.

30. About seventy alabaster vases were found of the XIIth and XVIIIth dynasties; those of the earlier period are shown in Pl. XI A. With these should be compared the dated forms found at Hu (*Diospolis Parva*, xxix, xxx). None of these are of the VIth dynasty types, or of the degraded forms of such attributable to the VIIth—VIIIth dynasties. But of the types assigned to the Xth dynasty there is 194 like *D. P.* xxviii, Y. 250; the wide foot vase, last beyond 215, like *D. P.* xxix, W. 157; and the gold disc like *D. P.* xxviii, 98. The evidence of the vases then would show that the cemetery dates from about the Xth dynasty, but was mainly used in the XIIth. The taller round-based vase, 243, is of blue paste like *D. P.* xxx, 188, 461, and was found with the two alabaster which are on either side. The almost cylindrical vase below it, 215, is closely like the vase *D. P.* xxx, Y. 34, and that at the base of the plate found with a group at Gizeh. The other two cups of 215 are like the form *D. P.* xxx, 349. The spouted tray 70 is a usual type of the XIIth dynasty, as in *D. P.* xxx, Y. 448. The general forms of the kohl vases are well known in the XIIth dynasty.

31. The beads were of the usual types of this age. None of the VIth dynasty amulets or the button seals were found. The earlier strings had the bulls' heads in carnelian or amethyst, the hawks in amethyst, and other reminiscences of the Old Kingdom. But the greater part were purely of the XIIth dynasty style of ball beads of blue or green glaze, carnelian, or amethyst. A few strings of small garnet beads were found; and mud beads well blacked and polished to resemble haematite, with poorer imitations down to mere rough mud. A feature here was the frequent occurrence of a fish of carnelian in the centre of a necklace.

32. The weapons found are shown on Pl. XII, and the outlines on Pl. XIII, which show further detail and some larger wooden forms. The dagger is in perfect condition, the blade showing portions of the polish, the ivory handle and ebony inlays being complete with the silver studs which fastened them. The narrower dagger blade is probably rather earlier, but both belong to the XIIth dynasty. The two axe blades below are shown with their fittings in the drawing, like that from Hu (*Diospolis*, xxxii, 1). They are deeper than those of the Vth dynasty shown at Deshasheh, but not so deep as in the XIIth dynasty at Beni Hasan. Probably they might be dated about the Xth dynasty. Two little cakes of colour, red and black, and a piece of ivory, were found with 194. The thin edge of copper inserted in a stick, Pls. XII, XIII, is seen better in the drawing where the binding holes are clear. This is an early form of weapon, much like that of the Vth dynasty (*Deshasheh*, iv); it is very rare, and is now in the Cairo Museum. The narrow-waisted axes are of the early XVIIIth dynasty; and the hard wood handle does not belong to the axe blade, but fitted one of exactly the same size of haft. On XIII, 11, the drawing shows the place of a copper band, which has been removed. The long curved stick, Pl. XIII, 10, is like that in the hand of the chief seal-bearer Baqt in the tomb of Khnumhotep (*Denk.*, ii, 127, top line). A broken throw-stick, 12, was found in the cemetery of the XIII—XVIth dynasties; that of ebony, fig. 13, is of the XIIth dynasty.

33. The pottery has been discussed in sect. 24 on the age of the cemetery. The most remarkable piece is the bowl from grave 61, shown in drawing, and also in photograph Pl. XI A; the three animals upon the brim are a lion, a crocodile, and apparently Taurt with hippopotamus head and a crocodile on her back. By the scramble pattern on the brim this belongs to the XIIth dynasty. Of an earlier date are the pottery stands, Pl. XI A, with holes in them to support libation vases: there are two, three, or four holes, almost always in one line but sometimes in a square. These accompany the later narrow-based type of libation vase, and were intended to hold such in a row, like the vases in the *khent* sign. They are found with the earlier type of pottery and soul-houses. The well-formed cups with stems found in graves 52, 53, 323 are a fresh type. A curious form reappears here, the circular pot with a head and stump arms, and with two birds incised on the body, Pl. X F.

CHAPTER VI

THE SOUL-HOUSES. RIFEH.

34. FOR many years past, pottery trays of offerings have been known from Upper Egypt, and a few have been approximately dated in recorded observations (*Denderah*, 26). But they have not been very common; only 15 were found in the whole cemetery of Denderah, and only 10 existed in the Cairo Museum. Occasionally more elaborate models of dwellings appeared, but none of these had any record of the discovery or date. Further, many forgeries of intricate models were made, and complicated the question.

This year's work at Rifeh has now produced about 150 models of dwellings, more or less complete, beside trays of offerings. It is possible from these to trace the order of development, and the purpose and use of this class of models. The cause of such models having hitherto been rare, is explained by their position upon the surface of the ground over a grave, which we now find to have been the case. And the reason that they were preserved at Rifeh better than elsewhere, is because the graves were made in a growing shoal of gravel, which continued to grow and so gradually buried the models, until the present surface is usually about 20 inches above the level of the model. Thus they have not been exposed for more than a few centuries, and though mostly cut by sand-blasts, and partly broken, yet there was far more preserved here than elsewhere. The more distinctive are published here in thirteen Plates, XIV to XXII, which show about a hundred examples, beside various details of fragments.

Regarding their position they were at various levels, but much the greater part were from 20 to 25 inches below the present surface, and 35 to 40 inches above the floor of the grave. This was therefore probably the depth of the grave when cut. It will be seen in the diagram on Pl. XXII E that there is a tendency to group, so that the depth of grave below the soul-house is inversely as the height of soil above it. That is to say that the soul-houses were occasionally put on a pile of earth 10 inches high (at the SE. corner), or in a hollow 10 inches deep (at the N. end); but not a quarter of them were thus irregular, the great majority having been just placed on the ordinary ground level. That they were gradually buried by washed soil, and not intentionally buried at first, was clear from their condition. The majority were well preserved at the base, but greatly weathered above;

also many showed the successive lines of storm water concreting the blown sand at higher and higher levels as they gradually became buried, absolutely proving that they had been long exposed on the surface.

The position around the grave, and the direction of face, are shown in the other diagram, Pl. XXII E. It will be seen that two-thirds are at the north end of the grave, a few east or west, and very rarely to the south. The face is so placed as to look inward to the grave in more than three-quarters of the instances, and only one in ten stood with the back to the grave. As they were doubtless shifted about somewhat during centuries of exposure, we cannot lay any weight on the exceptions to the general rule, which is evident. That they were not oftener placed on the east side, and facing the east, like the ordinary tables of offerings of earlier times, shows how greatly they had departed from the original conception, and how they had become dwellings for the soul rather than places of sacrifice for the living.

35. The origin of such pottery trays of offerings is obviously in the stone altars of offering which preceded them. In the earliest dynasties a mat was laid on the ground, on the east of the tomb, and a vase of offerings was placed upon it. These have been actually found (see *Deshasheh*, 35), and the *hoteḫ* hieroglyph was formed from such a group as early as the time of Mena. To this mat and vase succeeded the stone altars of offerings which are familiar to us in the Old Kingdom. These were imitated cheaply in pottery, and gradual elaboration transformed them into the models of houses for the soul. These have been here classified into consecutive types lettered from A to N. It is not certain whether the *ka* or the *ba*—the ghost or the spirit—were supposed to use these. On one hand we see that the formula is that a *hoteḫ* is for the *ka* of a man, on the other hand the food and drink provided in the cemetery by the sycomore goddess is always taken by the *ba*. To avoid this uncertainty we may simply call these models "soul-houses." The initial motive for such dwellings may perhaps be seen in foreign influence. The hut-urn was usual in early Italy, and the button seals, which came in after the Old Kingdom, point to Mediterranean immigration.

36. How far were they models of actual houses, or how far merely an expansion of the *hoteḫ*? Obviously we cannot suppose that joints of meat usually lay about in the courtyard of an actual house. Yet on the other hand we have what is an exact copy

of an actual house tank on a stone altar of offerings in the Vth dynasty, with the different levels of water at different seasons inscribed upon it (Cairo Museum). Thus even the stone altar had begun to borrow actual features from a house, before the rise of the pottery trays. If the tank is thus represented, can it be supposed that a house usually had a tank in its courtyard, as shown in these models? If we look at actual Oriental houses, even as copied in Alger and Spain, we see that a tank in the courtyard is the essential in any superior house. In Egypt we see the tanks painted in the middle of each hall at Tell el Amarna under the XVIIIth dynasty (*Tell el Amarna*, ii). In the XIIth dynasty at Kahun a tank was placed in the middle of the courts of the mansions (*Illahun*, xiv, xvi). When we look at these models we see that the channel or drain from the tank in the earlier examples is often covered over by the threshold, a form which would be absurd if it had no reality, but which is obviously useful in an actual doorway (Pl. XVI, 1). Also there are often the holes for posts to support a canopy over the tank, to screen it from the sun (Pls. XIV, 8, 9; XV, 100; XVI, 1; XX, below 46); such is obviously copied from an actual tank and screen, and would not be invented for the soul, which was supposed to come out at night for its sustenance. From these actual examples of the use of tanks, and the points of the models copied from working details, we must regard the court and the tank as copied from forms really in use. The portico, which seems essential to these houses, is seen copied in the rock tombs of the VIth to the XIIth dynasty, with a pole roof over it; and it was as constant a feature of every temple, which was the house of the god. That the court may have actually had a low front to it, as in these models, is suggested by the example where the portico is not closed at the end by the side walls (*i.e.* without *antae*), a feature which would hardly be made in the trays if without actual precedent. We must conclude then that probably all the features of these models are copied from actual houses, excepting the offerings lying about; and these gradually disappeared in the later models, which became houses pure and simple.

37. The date of these models can only be inferred from the pottery; and the forms of that are dated by the examples found at Denderah. The upright libation vases are one of the most variable types. In the VIth dynasty they are well formed, slightly curving out at the base (*Dend.* xvi, 5, 7, 22); in the Xth and XIth they are straight and coarse (*D.* xvii,

124), and they are not found in the XIIth dynasty. Comparing these and some other forms, we should be led to class the models with which they were found as follows:—

Date	Nos.	Type
VIth dynasty and later?	126	A?
	100	B
	133	E
Xth—XIth dynasty	33	E
	35	H
	61	H
	101	J
	68	L
	78	M
XIIth dynasty	45	J
	102	L
	46	M

No doubt the pottery styles, and also the types of models, overlap each other's stages, and do not begin and end at a word of command.

The general order of the types of models goes well in accord with the dating of the pottery; but in view of the other evidence we can hardly place the beginning earlier than the IXth or Xth dynasty, while the end lasts well into the XIIth. The trays probably continued to be made as the cheaper forms throughout; and the examples that could be dated at Denderah, run from the IXth to the middle of the XIth dynasty.

38. The general characteristics of each of the successive periods of these soul-houses may now be stated. The summary of all the actual examples is given in Pl. XXII A, and the register of each example in detail is in Pls. XXII B, C, D. Here we only state the main points which serve to distinguish one class from another. Some technical terms are used here for features which are the same as those in modern Egypt; the *satáh* is a roof enclosed by a dwarf wall, which is a usual safeguard on Oriental houses; the *mulqaf* is a hood to catch the wind and drive it down into the house; the *'eshsha* is a screen from the sun, supported on poles.

Type A. A shelter with pillars in front, or portico, no *satáh*.

„ B. A portico with *satáh* on top; with or without a stairway.

„ C. A hut at the back with portico before it.

Type D. A chamber with portico, but no *satáh*. Generally 3 doors to it and 2 *mulqafs*, with or without *'eshsha*.

„ E. Two *mulqafs*, with *satáh* between.

„ F. From two to five chambers, no *satáh* or *mulqaf* or stairway.

„ G. *Satáh* across the *mulqafs*.

„ H. 3 *satáhs*, on and between the *mulqafs*.

„ J. 2 *mulqafs* across the whole, each with *satáh*.

„ K. Closed door, no *mulqafs*.

„ L. No *mulqafs*; beginning of furniture.

„ M. Court enclosed with high wall; furniture.

„ N. Four stripes on the wall; furniture.

39. *Trays of offerings*. Pl. XIV. The earliest style of tray found is a massive corner of a thick slab of pottery, No. 1, with polished drab face; it has the corner of a tank-hollow on it, and several holes as if for sticks to carry an *'eshsha*. It is obviously an imitation of a stone table of offering. No. 2 is a slab rather less massive, with two tanks on it and a rude trace of offerings, apparently ribs and a haunch. No. 3 is a fragment showing a tank, haunch and ribs, with a border around, and holes at the corners, apparently for an *'eshsha*. No. 4 shows the bull's head but no tank; the ten little cups around it are peculiar to it. In nos. 5, 6, 7 we see well modelled figures of the bull's head and other offerings, apparently made before they had sunk to mere conventions, and while there was some sense of the art of the Old Kingdom. Nos. 8, 9 show two tanks, with bull's head, haunch and ribs, and holes for the *'eshsha* over each tank. Nos. 10, 11 have no *'eshsha*; apparently a long-necked bird is shown sacrificed on 11. The nos. 12 to 15 are very degraded forms, which probably belong to a late period. We never find here the two parallel water channels, which often occur at Denderah, and on those in the Cairo Museum from near Erment; that seems to be a more southern type.

40. Type A. *Shelter without satáh*. Pl. XV, 106, 5. The number attached to each example was placed on it in the order of discovery, merely for the sake of identification and registering. Perhaps the earliest type of shelter is 106, where the roof is stretched up by two posts, much like a Bedawy tent, from which it almost seems copied. The more usual form of this type, 5, is as a plain portico along the back of the tray; but without any roof edging or *satah* on the top. Sometimes the columns have plain disc bases to them. A curious type, which does not agree with any other, is the little hutch, 126; it has

some slight lumps that may be intended for offerings inside it, but never had any tray of offerings. It seems like a soul-shelter invented independently, apart from the traditional tray or altar.

41. Type B. *Shelter with satdh*. Pl. XV, 31, 148, 86, 72, 96, 100. This type has two, three, or four columns. In 148 the portico is open at the ends. There may be a stairway to the *satah*, as in 86. The tank in 100 has holes for an 'eshsha over it, and these are marked by bits of stick put in them for the view. There is no order in the offerings of bull's head, ribs and haunch; they are found on either side of the tank. The *satah* wall may be worked as a cornice over the portico, as in 100.

42. Type C. *Hut chamber*. Pl. XVI, 7, 21, 1, 147. Here a hut is added beneath the portico. In 7 the sides are broken, but the bases of columns remain in this order : ∙ ∙ ∙, showing that a roof was carried across; but it seems only to have joined the side walls, as the back wall has a smooth top at half height. In 21 and 1 it is obvious that the roof was continuous above the hut. The apparent abacus on the column in 21 is not original, but merely a prop to hold up the broken roof for the view. In each the top of the hut is complete in itself, either rounded as in 7, or with a cornice to it in 21 and 1. In 7 (and another instance not figured, no. 91) a chair is placed in the hut. The 'eshsha in 1, and the covered channel in front, are both early features, and agree to this hut type coming near the beginning of the series. No. 147 is a curious modification, where a long chamber has been started, swallowing up the portico, and without any columns before it. There was a central door, and probably two windows in front. Such windows are very unusual, but some may be seen in upper floor chambers, at the top of Pl. XX.

43. Type D. *Chamber with portico*. Pl. XVI, 115, 12, 116, 10; Pl. XVI A, 151, 82, 87, 122. This type has a *satah*, unless the *mulqafs* are at the ends, as in 116 and 10. There may be three *mulqafs* as in 82, 87, or two as in 12, or more as in 115, 151. The number of pillars is nearly always four; but sometimes there is no end wall to the portico, as in 12, 151, 122. The flying stairway at the end of the portico is seen in 151, 122. Three tanks are never seen except in 82, where only the bases of the columns remain. In 122 notice the column inside the chamber, seen through the door.

44. Type E. *Satah between mulqafs*. Pl. XVI A, 19, 98, 13, 25; Pl. XVII, 150, 67, 74, 29. There are always two *mulqafs* in this type, and sometimes two

more beneath the *satah*, as in 67. The closed door appears for the first time, in 29; though perhaps XVIII, 80 may be an earlier example as being more natural, and not reduced to four scores as here. It probably represents a door made of stems of maize plastered with mud, such as may be seen still used. The portico is usually of four columns, rarely of only two, and it is never open at the ends. The stairway is sometimes flying, sometimes winding round the side wall; but often it is absent, showing that the roof was not much regarded. There is in some a definite opening from the portico roof into the *satah*, as in 74. This is one of the commonest types, nineteen having been photographed.

45. Type F. *Several chambers*. Pl. XVII, 95, 69; Pl. XVII A, 69, 55, 65, 3. This type approaches more nearly to the actual house plan, and may perhaps be spread in period over that of other types. The two models with most detail, 95 and 55, are also given in plans on Pl. XXII E. The chambers are sometimes a row along the back, as in 95, 65, 3 and 11 (no view). Or they may be on three sides of a hall, as in 55. Or the hall may have a central pillar, and a square portico in front of it, as in 69.

46. Type G. *Satah across mulqafs with shelter*. Pl. XVII A, 85. This type is only known by one example, which is apparently the first house with a shelter on the upper storey. There is an opening leading from the portico roof to the *satah*, and a little shelter on three columns at the back.

47. Type H. *Satah divided in three*. Pl. XVII, 35, 128; XVII A, 142, 92, 153, 121. The roof is usually empty, but 35 shows a development of the example of G, with a little cloister along the back of the *satah* between the *mulqafs*. The closed door is also well shown here and in 153. No. 128 is a fanciful design, with corner porticoes projecting; a stairway leads up to the left portico, stairs from each side portico to the main portico, and a stair from that to the *satah*. There are two main *mulqafs*, and two others between those, as also in 121. 142 and 92 are small cloisters from the roof, similar to that in 35.

48. Type J. *Two mulqafs with satahs*. Pl. XVIII, 42, 101; XVIII A, 71, 93, 4. This is shown best in 42, where the difference of level, and a little opening between the *satahs*, are seen. The roofs are usually well domed. The developed upper storey now begins, with 101; and a form with a dwarf colonnade in front of the *satah* is seen in 4. A barred window is on the side of 71.

49. Type K. *Closed door*. Pl. XVIII, 80, 84, 107; XVIII A, 16. This type also extends in other instances from E to L; and these here shown probably belong to other types, which cannot be distinguished owing to the loss of the tops. In 80 the door is well made (by the side of the open door), closely ribbed, and representing a door of maize stalks. 16 is coarser, and 84, 107 are very rude; the latter is curious for having two closed doors and none open. This closed door is in various positions, three times on the right, four times in the middle, and twice to the left. It is apparently intended for the store-room.

50. Type L. *No mulqafs, furniture begins*. Pl. I Front, 102; Pl. XVIII, 44, 118; XVIII A, 20, 59, 2; XVIII B, 97, 68, 124. A large change takes place at this stage; the upper storey is universal, the mulqaf disappears, and models of couch, chair, water-stand, and corn-grinder begin to be inserted. No. 44 hardly belongs to this class, but it would be difficult to place it with any other type; the long chamber over the portico has only a doorway, and no stair to the *satah* on the top. In no. 118 the courtyard wall has advanced, and enclosed part of the front, while it forms the side of the stairway. Beneath the stairs is the constant position for the woman grinding corn; in this example there is a water-jar behind her at the foot of the stairway. The upper storey has generally been destroyed by weathering, but a few instances remain fairly complete, as 102, 20, 59, 2, similar to J. 101 excepting the *mulqafs*. At this period the columns begin to have palm capitals, as in 59, and as shown separately in Pl. XXI. The furniture begins with a chair in the colonnade of the upper floor, and a couch with head-rest in the colonnade of the lower floor. This inversion of the order that we should expect, was probably due to the upper air being cooler during the day, and the lower air cooler at night. The finest example, in the frontispiece, shows this arrangement very clearly; this is now in the Cairo Museum.

51. Type M. *Closed court*. Pl. XVIII B, 83, 22, 32; XIX, 32, 66, 43, 79. In this we reach the form of a fully developed house, with high wall around the court and doorway to it; and the abolition of the offerings and generally of the tank, as being unsuited to a high-walled court. The most complete front is that of 66, but other doorways similar to that may be seen in Pl. XX. Unfortunately the upper storeys of all these houses have been destroyed,

partly owing to their being higher in proportion than the earlier types, and so longer exposed before being buried. The fragments show that they were finished with serrated walls as seen in 32.

The windows are found in the side, as in the view of 32 on Pl. XVIII B, and in the back, as in 32 on Pl. XIX. The two views of 32 are taken also to show the couch on the upper floor (XIX), and the stairway (XVIII B). The two views of 43 are to show the couch and fireplace (?) in the chamber, and the cornice of the door and corn-grinder. There is another (46, not figured) which also shows the two ridges on the floor, which seem to be intended to hold in the fuel and to support a cooking-pot, like the modern fireplace in Egypt.

52. Type N. *Stripes on wall*. Pl. XVIII B, 103, 119; Pl. XIX, 77, 58. This type is a rather coarser variant of M, except in one detail, the presence of four raised stripes or bars on the wall. They are first found between the doors, either alone, as on two pieces below the columns in Pl. XXI, or as in 58 with the bull's head beneath them. No such offering is known; nor could the ribs, which they might be supposed to resemble, be thus stuck on the wall. It seems as if they had originated in a misunderstanding of the closed door, as degraded in XVIII, 84, where it appears as four marks on the wall between the doors. Later the stripes appear on either side of the head, as in 77, and then shifted to the side wall of the court in XVIII B, 103, 119. No type is found which can be classed as later than this.

53. Having now described the different types that may be distinguished among these models, the next study is the consideration of different parts of the structure. The walls sometimes retain their original painting, of white with red bands; they were copied from mud-brick walls, colour washed as the custom is at present. In the later models the tops of the walls are always serrated, as in the pieces on Pl. XXI, 53, 54. It is noticeable that the tombs in the modern cemetery close by are similarly serrated or crested, as shown in the view above these pieces. It seems that this system of finishing a wall has survived in this district, though not general elsewhere. The arrangement of walls shown in 54 is apparently copied from an actual dwelling, though it is only part of the roof of a house. The entrance was at the top left hand, where a hole seems to be the door socket; the T-shaped wall in the middle divides the area, and makes a private enclosure in the right-hand side, where the corn bin stands in the corner. This is

much like one of the enclosures put up in the fields, for the peasants to guard their cattle by night, during the pasture season.

The roofs are usually flat in the earlier models, doubtless copied from the roofs of palm-stick and plaster, or of maize-stalk and mud, which are usual in the country. But in type D, evidently arched roofs are intended; and in later types, especially J, the domed roofs are obvious (XVIII, 42). In the piece of roof, XX, 160, the ribbing of the arches of brickwork is shown below. And the side of a house shows the ground-floor roofed with a barrel vault, and the same for the upper colonnade, and upper chamber. It should be noted how the lower arch is flat, owing to the weight on the abutments allowing of a thrust; while the upper arch is high, where the thrust needed to be less. The stairway led up in the floor of the colonnade.

Another mode of roofing and flooring is shown by the fragment 26, on Pl. XX. Here a long square beam (now half bare) ran beneath the first floor, and apparently carried it without any columns.

54. The stairways are varied in form and connection. The simplest run up either side of the courtyard to the roof, as in XV, 86. But the flying stair is so often represented that it must have been very familiar, as in XVI A, 122; XVII, 128; XVII A, 85. And this would show that the actual houses had mere low walls round the courts, and not high walls which would have carried a stairway, as in XIX, 43. Sometimes the stair curves in the court, at other times it takes an abrupt corner. For access to the roof of the upper storey the stair is sometimes all in one length, as in Pl. I, or else in two lengths as in XVIII A, 2; or the two lengths may be disconnected as in XVIII, 42. The stairway is twice as often on the spectator's left as on the right hand.

The mode of entrance on the upper floor also varied. Usually it was quite direct, as in XX, 18. Rarely the stair was at right angles to the usual place, running parallel to the front of the portico as in XVIII B, 22. Otherwise it came up under the floor through a trap-door opening, as in XX, 26, and XVIII, 42, 80. And this opening had occasionally a hood over it, as in XX, 38.

55. The windows were usually barred for security, as in XX, 46, where the bars cross. In XVIII A, 71, the window at the side of the house is closed with upright bars. Or else they were very small if on the ground-floor, and high up as in XVII, 69; XX, 64. On the upper floor the windows were larger (XXII,

36), and in two cases just over the couch, as in XIX, 32. The side window in the same model, XVIII B, 32, has a projecting course like a hood-moulding over it; and the same is seen in two other windows on Pl. XX. This is a curious feature to find as it is not needed in a rainless climate. The position of the windows is at the sides in 22 cases, at the back in 19, and in front in 5 cases.

The doorways likewise have a moulding, as seen in the same group, and in XIX, 66; and in one case a cavetto cornice, of which one end is shown. This same projection was also used on inner doors, as in XIX, 43, 77, 79. Some models had hingeing doors, of which one is shown on Pl. XXII.

56. The columns are usually made as mere cylinders; but a base of a disc form is usual in well-made early examples, XVI, 1, 10; XVI A, 82; XVII, 150, 74, 29; XVIII A, 153; XX, below 46, and others. Such a base was usual at the time, as seen at Kahun. The capital is never represented by an abacus alone, nor is the shaft fluted, as at Beni Hasan. But palm capitals are found in many late instances, sometimes alone, sometimes with an abacus above, as in Pl. XXI, and XVIII A, 59.

57. The tray of offerings has a square spout to begin with, as in XV, 5, and others; and this is general till type J, but almost vanishes in M. A rounded form is occasionally found early, as XV, 106, but is not numerous till type L. The spout altogether disappears in M and N when the court was enclosed with high walls.

In some early forms the floor is whitened, and then marked round with a broad black line, see XX, below 46.

The tank is absent in 28 cases, single in 62, double in 13, and there is one instance of three, and one of four, tanks. There is an open channel in 49 models, and it is covered over in 7 cases.

The offering of the bull's head is as often on the right as on the left side, and but rarely in the middle. It is rather more often at the side than in the front corner of the tray. The haunch is at either side, but one in six is in the middle. The ribs are at right or left or in the middle equally often. There does not seem to be any intention in these positions of the offerings. The triangular cakes, XXII, 60, are shown on wooden models of offerings from El Bersheh, and there coloured black. They also appear in the cake-making in the tomb of Khnumhotep at Beni Hasan.

58. The upper parts of the later houses having all been broken off, we have only fragments to show

their arrangements. In the piece of a late house with serrated wall, XXI, 54, the corn bin in the corner of the roof is seen. Many such corn bins or granaries were found, as shown on Pl. XXII, sometimes two together; and one has a groove round the mouth for a sliding lid.

The figure of the corn-grinder is only placed beneath the sloping stairway (XVIII, 118; XIX, 77, 43; XXII), but the figure is rather unusual, and only found in late times. Other figures shown on Pl. XXII are of the master seated, as 36 and 134; among the detached pieces are two upright figures, one with its back to a column, perhaps servants.

59. The furniture is only found in the later stages, L, M, and N. The couch (see Pl. I) is distinguished by the head-rest placed at one end of it. It is usually on the ground at first; three-quarters of the cases are thus; but later it was put on the upper floor. It is more usually to the left or in the middle than to the right. The head is almost as often to the left as to the right. The chair (see Pl. XXI, 130, 40, 123) is usually in the middle (12 cases), seldom to the left (5), and rarely to the right (2). It is on the ground floor in two-thirds of the cases; but this predominance is partly due to so many models having lost the upper parts. Sometimes a figure is seated in the chair, see XXII, base. The water stand with jars occasionally appears, as in XXI, 130, 30, 123; XXII, 57, 60. In one case there seems to be a drain hole in a back chamber. A fireplace formed of two ridges of bricks, to support the cooking pot, is shown in XIX, 43, and occurs in another case. The forked stool (XIX, 77) in a bed room seems as if it might be for easing (compare Exodus i, 16).

We have now a far clearer view of the arrangements and details of the ordinary Egyptian houses than has hitherto been obtained from any of the actual remains, and we see how closely they resemble in most respects the dwellings of the present time in that land.

CHAPTER VII

THE XIIIth—XVIth DYNASTIES. RIFEH.

60. To the south of the other cemeteries a rise of desert gravel was used for burials during the XIIIth—XVIth dynasties. The graves were irregular pits, mostly five or six feet deep. They had all been plundered, and it was only the fragments that we could recover. There were none of the shallow pan-

graves such as were found at Hu belonging to this period. Yet many of the burials were of the same class of invaders as those of the pan-graves, as is shown by the red and black cups, the scratched basket patterns, and the skulls of oxen and goats painted with red and black. The date is shown by the re-use of alabaster kohl pots of the XIIth dynasty, and by a scarab of Shesha, the Hyksos king Assis, of the XVIth dynasty.

61. The principal contents of the graves were leather work and matting. The leather was used for bags of various forms. One was of checkers of red and white leather about an inch square. Another elaborate bag had a row about three-quarters of an inch long of white shell beads, with occasionally blue glazed, inserted like a piping along a seam, alternating with equal lengths of leather fringing. With this was some rough-scratched pan-grave pottery, and bits of a small wooden box, and of ivory with a row of circles as a pattern. Beside strings of the shell beads characteristic of this age, there were also some of the bracelets made of strips of shell pierced at each end. The matting varied in style, and occurred in most of the graves, showing how general the material was in the daily life of these people. One of the more perfect mats is figured in Pl. X F, along with a more closely woven and softer piece, and one of the basket-work lids which are frequently found here. Weaving was also done, as is seen by a weaver's slay next to the mat, which is worn along the edge by the threads of the loom. Next to that is a pair of copper tweezers, and beyond is an arrow point of hard wood, another arrow which has been tipped with flint and still has a flint barb, and two arrow butts with notch, and feathering still in position. Above these is a neck of a black incised pottery flask of Hyksos age; resting on the handle is an armlet of plaited leather, and above are pieces of a horn armlet incised with a plait pattern.

In half a dozen or more of the graves were skulls of animals. Some bulls' heads had very fine horns, and the frontal bones were painted with spots of red and black. The same was done on some goat skulls. But these were not found in large quantities, as at Hu. Beside these foreign remains there were purely Egyptian kohl pots, worn and old, and in one very shallow grave were pieces of a painted box of wood, Pl. XXIV, which had probably been a toilet box of an Egyptian. The figures of Taurt, Bes, and various animals are roughly done in red and yellow,

and the hyaena in blue-grey. The heraldic shading is used in the copy here. The position of the fragment placed as a horn to the front animal below is doubtful; by the side pattern it seems to belong to the lower edge of a scene, but cannot be fitted to any such here, nor to the very indistinct subject of Taurt and Bes which was upon a piece of the end of the box.

Two fine scarabs were found in this cemetery; one was of Shesha, the other was of the royal sealer Har, of whom many such scarabs are already known; it was found with the alabaster kohl pot XI A, 24, and a hemispherical cup.

62. The pottery in this cemetery belongs to three classes—the purely Egyptian, the pan-grave barbaric pottery, and the fine black incised pottery brought in by the Hyksos, perhaps from Syria. The Egyptian ware is like that already known of this age, especially the series from Tell el Yehudiyeh (*Hyksos and Israelite Cities*, pl. x).

The different graves may be classified by comparison with the styles of dated pottery. The earlier are distinguished by the types of the XIIth dynasty being continued; as the wavy line in graves 73 and 40, Pl. XXV; in grave 33 is a barbaric square dish like that in 73; grave 58 has a well-made bowl on stand; graves 45 and 48 have the "salad-mixer" type like *Kahun* xiii, 50, 52; grave 49 has the fine type of ring stand, and 50 accompanies this; and grave 59 has the turn-out lip to the cup. All of these seem to be the earlier types, and the graves are placed together here; but the square barbaric dish shows that the intrusion of the pan-grave people was already beginning. The limit of this style may be gathered from the varieties of the ring stands and the jars. The tall stands and straight-sided jars, which belong to these graves, are found at Tell el Yehudiyeh with scarabs of the same style as those of the Hyksos of the XVth dynasty. These graves then probably belong to the XIIIth to XVth dynasties.

The next stage is shown on Pl. XXVI, where the later styles of pottery probably date from the XVIth dynasty, during the Hyksos decadence, when southern influence was increasing. The graves with the strongest barbaric connection are 66, which contained goats' heads with red and black spots, the pottery given in Pl. XXVI, 61, 67, 73, 80, a worn alabaster kohl pot, and a piece of black incised pottery (XXVI, 94) which may be dated to the middle of the XVIth dynasty, about Shesha; grave 71 which contained a bracelet of shell strips, and green glazed

and shell beads alternate on a necklace, with pottery XXVI, 80; grave 73 with a shell-strip bracelet, blue glazed and white shell beads alternate, and pottery of northern type XXVI, 92; also grave 79 with goats' heads covered with red and black spots, and a pan as in 77.

Below the Egyptian pottery on Pl. XXVI, and the barbaric which is linked with it, there are the examples of the barbaric pottery found alone. 95 to 97 belong together, grave 47. 99 from grave 71 shows that such bowls belong to the middle of the XVIth dynasty. The incised or scratched ware differs from what was found at Hu, especially in the notched brims, and it extends our view of the varieties then used. The black incised pottery which was brought in by the Hyksos through Syria is of the first importance for the history of this age, as it is dated by the styles of scarabs found with it, which are in their turn dated by the styles of the Hyksos scarabs. This results from the work at Tell el Yehudiyeh last year, as published in *Hyksos and Israelite Cities*, pls. vii, viii, li, pp. 10, 11, 67, 68. The bearing of it upon the dating here has been noticed above.

CHAPTER VIII

THE XVIIIth—XXth DYNASTIES. RIFEH.

63. IT will be seen on the plan, Pl. VIII, that there are three cemeteries of the later age in this district. The northern one was largely of the XIXth dynasty; the middle one was mostly of the early XVIIIth dynasty, especially about the time of Tahutmes III; the southern one by Deir Zowyeh had probably been of early XVIIIth dynasty, but was so plundered by dealers recently that nothing could be settled. The middle cemetery was the main site of work; the tombs were cut in a bed of soft grey marl with white streaks, and were overlaid by a late Roman and Coptic cemetery of shallow graves.

The tombs were of one general type. A stairway was cut descending from the north or north-west, about two feet wide at the top, and widening somewhat as it descended; it was about 12 to 20 feet in length, and descended about half that in depth. At the end a small doorway, about two feet wide and three feet high, gave access southward to a chamber about four feet high and seven or eight feet wide and long. There was sometimes another, lesser, chamber at the east or the south sides. As every one of the

tombs had been plundered anciently, we could not observe the manner of burial.

64. Very little stone carving was found. The only stele (XXVII D) was broken; four pieces were recovered, the rest could not be found. It was in a Ramesside tomb in the northern cemetery. At the top is a figure of "the keeper of cattle of the temple of Ramessu-mery-Amen, in the house of Ra, Huta" offering to "Osiris lord of the land of the west, the great god, prince of eternity, Isis the divine mother, mistress of heaven, and Hat-hor mistress of heaven and princess of east and west." Below were figures, probably of the son and daughters of Huta offering to him, with names Horaa and Aset-nefert.

As illustrating the difficulty of recovering broken pieces we may notice the group on Pl. X F. The head and shoulder were found in a tomb with the Pasar shabti, Pl. XXVII, while the rest of the block was in a tomb a hundred yards away. The work is careful and as good as most Ramesside carving. Unfortunately there were no inscriptions on it.

The Pasar shabti, Pl. XXVII, is fairly worked, and of the close of the XVIIIth dynasty. The feet were also found with it, but the legs were missing. As we shall see below, the mixture of styles found in the tombs suggests that much of the funeral furniture was re-used, and had been robbed from tombs two or three centuries older.

An unusual carving is that of the Hat-hor head, Pls. XXVII B and D. It is a massive block of hard silicified limestone, of between two and three hundred-weight; it is roughly broken below, and plain on the back. The rounding of the top precludes our supposing that it is the capital of a Hat-hor column, and the purpose of it is unknown. It is now in the Cairo Museum. The inscription is the usual formula, naming Khnumu of Shas-hotep as the god; the persons are Aah-ger son of Nebsenuy priest of Khnumu and his wife . . . art; Nebsenuy being son of a chief of police Nenur and his wife Sen-ankh-tef.

65. In the northern cemetery a great variety of shabti figures were found. The differences between those placed together, suggest that they had not all been made directly for the burials with which they were found. Those on Pl. XXVII C are selected to illustrate the variety of types; double of this quantity were also photographed, but scarcely add to what may be traced in these. The numbers on the plate refer to all that follow them, up to a fresh number: Group 305 shows a large coarse limestone figure, small limestone figures with carefully finished heads

and coarse pottery figures. 304 shows two types, the overseer with a sleeved gown, and the ordinary workman. In 151 a large limestone figure was with a small coarse one of pottery. Further on are carefully cut limestone figures in 242, along with coarser ones, and very rude pottery reliefs on a broad background. In 211 is another mixture of limestone, pottery with red bands, and pottery with rude ink painting. The type in 226 is rare, if not new: the figures are of girls, without any of the usual swathing or clothing of a shabti, the face painted red, and black for the hair; with them were a few housekeepers wearing a kilt, which is not usual for female figures. Hieratic inscriptions have been put on the backs of those in grave 175. Other such inscriptions will be seen on Pl. XXVII N. Some interesting varieties are seen on the right hand, at A. The moulded face is used for two different figures, and it was probably the source of the moulds for the last figure in 175, and the last of 279. The group 223 shows tablet figures with a wide background, along with rudely scratched work and the coarsest lumpy features.

66. Of funeral furniture not much had remained. A few pottery coffins were found, but they were not nearly so usual as in the Delta cemeteries, or at Gurob. One of these had the lid, comprising the head and chest, of far better work than usual; it is shown on Pl. XXXVII, and is the only artistic head that I have seen in such a position. As a contrast may be noticed the rude head and lid in Pl. XXVII B. The small faces of plaster, attached to the cloth wrapping, and gilt, which we found here and at Hu (*Diospolis*, 51, 53) are descended from the cartonnage of the XIIth dynasty, see sect. 26.

A folding stool with leather seat was found broken up in a tomb; the parts are replaced together in the photograph XXVII B. By the side of this is half of another stool, the legs of which end in ducks' heads. Some plain wooden head-rests are shown in Pl. XXVII E.

Only one set of canopic jars was found. These are large ones of alabaster (XXVII B), the fourth was broken by the ancient plunderers, but can be re-united. The inscriptions are only written in ink.

In one tomb was a triple blue glazed kohl tube (XXVII B) of about the reign of Amenhotep III. With it was a toilet dish guarded by a lion, carved in wood, and three wooden wands with hands. Another very fine wand of ivory, Pl. XXVII, may belong to the XVIIIth dynasty, judging by the very slender hand, resembling the wand of queen Aahmes

(*Student's History* ii, fig. 32) and one found at Gurob (Univ. Coll.). The elaborate network over the arm is a design not known before on wands; this is now therefore in the Cairo Museum. A few fragments of a fellow wand were found with it.

A limestone figure of a woman on a couch (Pl. XXVII B) is one of the largest such found, 13 inches long. It shows a yellow girdle and yellow earrings.

Some baskets of usual forms and work were found; and the basket and lid which were best preserved are shown in Pl. X F.

67. Many alabaster kohl pots and vases occurred in the tombs of the XVIIIth dynasty. These are all shown in Pl. XXVII A; those between repetitions of the same number are all from the same grave. The forms are of the sharp-shouldered and clumsy type of the later period. Among the larger ones, some belong rather to the XIXth dynasty, as 144, 222, 504. 120 was found with some beads clearly of the XIIth dynasty, so this might be early, but the evidence of the form is against it; more probably the beads were re-used from an earlier grave. A whole group from tomb 21 is photographed together, showing the variety of alabaster vases, the green pottery egg-shaped balls, ribbed rings of copper, and three strings of beads.

68. The pottery was abundant in the tombs, and all the varieties of forms have been drawn, in order to enable a study of the changes to be carried out, in connection with the tomb-groups. These are given on Pls. XXVII E to N; and as these appear in the double volume, the discussion of them must be taken in a later chapter.

Some special examples of pottery are shown in Pl. XXVII. The fish is of the very thin smooth light brown ware in which such animal figures of the XVIIIth dynasty are made. They are clearly of Greek origin in both the clay and the style; but the source of them has not yet been found. The piece of a pottery figure of a dog is probably northern in origin. The three vases below from tomb 20, give a dating for a type of Aegean pottery not hitherto found in Egypt. The neck is most like Cypriote forms, but the exact source is not certain. The double vase below is of a thin pottery with polished drab facing; and such a style belongs to the reign of Amenhotep III, and this certainly does not extend as much as a century on either side of that period. The Syrian flask at its side agrees with this age.

The pottery figure of a camel laden with water-jars was found in a tomb of the XIXth dynasty in the

northern cemetery. There were no traces of a later re-use of the tomb; the style of the figure is of the rough fingered pottery of the XIXth dynasty, and quite unlike any of the moulded Roman figures; and the water-jar is of the XVIIIth—XIXth dynasty type and not of a form used in Greek or Roman times. Hence it is impossible to assign this to the age when the camel is familiar in Egypt, and it shows that as early as Ramesside times it was sufficiently common to be used as a beast of burden. Two examples of the camel's head at about the time of the Ist dynasty should be taken in connection with this (*Hierakonopolis*, lxii, mis-named a donkey, and *Abydos* ii, x, 224).

In the graves of the XVIIIth dynasty were found dozens of rough Nile-mud models of vases, Pl. XXVII A. Those of grave 12 were with red and black line pottery, of the age of Tahutmes III; in grave 29 there was pottery with blue lines, of the close of the dynasty. Some of these imitate cups, others two-handled amphorae. Some are closed with caps of mud. In many there were remains of barley grain and barley mash; it seems then that they represented beer jars. It may also be noted that the use of the large conical bowls with a hole in the bottom is now explained. One contained a pressed cake of barley mash and grains; they were used then to squeeze out the fermented beer from the grain, the cake being sufficiently tenacious not to break through at the hole.

69. The large rock-tomb, No. ii, Pl. VIII, though obviously of the XIIth dynasty (sects. 25, 26), was re-used in the time of Ramessu III. The remains of scenes painted in black outline I copied as far as practicable, and issue here in Pls. XXVIII, XXIX, XXX. Unfortunately the bats have rendered all the upper part of the inscription illegible, and only a very long washing could possibly bring it to light again. At the extreme left is an altar piled with offerings; before it are Amen, Hor-akhti, and Ptah. Then comes a figure of the deceased adoring the king, and supported by his servants. The attitudes of this group, which are known in other examples, suggest the paralyzing effect of the adoration of a Byzantine emperor, hinted by Gibbon, and elaborated by Scott in *Count Robert of Paris*. The connection with the previous figures is shown by the edge of the counterpoise of Ptah. In front is seen the baboon of Tahuti adored by the king; but these were figures carved and mounted on a portable stand, and probably they were made of wood and coloured or gilded. Beyond that

is a table of offerings piled up with a vase, an incense-burner, cakes and flowers. Within a building appears Ramessu III in priestly dress performing sacrifice. The nature of the oval object before him cannot be distinguished, but it is painted red all over, and from being placed on an altar it seems as if it were the subject of sacrifice. Unfortunately no more of this curious scene is preserved; even much of what is drawn is invisible at first sight, owing to the roughness of the surface and the faintness of the lines.

70. Of this age may be noted some results from a field of chips on the desert at Gizeh, about a quarter of a mile south of the Ist dynasty tomb. This ground was turned over by us, and we found some limestone foundation-blocks of a building, some pits about ten feet deep filled with sand and rubbish, and many shabtis. Most of these were for private persons, some were for Kha-em-uas, the son of Ramessu II, and one of queen Nefertari-mery-mut. There were also the small model bronze hoes and baskets, such as were found with shabtis similarly scattered on the Heq-reshu hill at Abydos (*Royal Tombs* i, 33). It must not be concluded that because shabtis, and it is said also a canopic jar, were found here, that therefore Kha-em-uas was buried here, as has been supposed (Maspero, *Struggle of the Nations*, 426): similar shabtis and a jar made by Kha-em-uas were found along with the Apis burials at the Serapeum. In turning over all the ground down to native soil we did not find any trace of a great tomb pit, such as would be made for so important a burial, nor is it at all likely that in the XIXth dynasty a royal tomb would be made on the flat plain of the desert edge. It seems rather that this was a place of deposit of shabtis and funeral articles, like the Heq-reshu hill. I carefully looked over the low hills above it to see if there were any trace of a great tomb behind, which would account for the devotion to such a spot, but nothing could be discovered.

As the remaining plates in this volume (XXXI to XL) will be dealt with in the supplementary chapters of the double volume, a brief description of them is added here.

Pl. XXXI. The four glazed pottery vases are probably of the Persian or Ptolemaic age. The ebony spoon handle, carved as a duck's head surmounted by an ape, is of the XVIIIth or XIIth dynasty. The amulets are a set found together, probably of the Persian period. The coffin below is

triple; outside is a box coffin with corner-posts, within is a box coffin with cornice, of which the side and top views are given, and innermost is a body coffin. The inscriptions are degraded copies, and the name does not appear. Two similar burials were found, beside others more or less broken up. On one of the similar coffins is a mention of the burial "in the desert of Heliopolis," showing (as Prof. Maspero pointed out) that Gizeh was included in the Heliopolite nome. The personal names are ink-written, on blank places on the body coffin and on the box coffin, Amen-rekh-su ("Amen knows him") daughter of Zed-her.

Pl. XXXII. The limestone chapel of Thary will be best understood from the plan, which is given in Pl. XXXVII. In the view the hall is in the foreground, with the sepulchral pit, the north chamber is seen behind it, and the top of the east chamber to the left hand. The photographs of the sculpture serve to show the general character of it. The east chamber is the most perfect, and the whole of that—except the top of the north wall—is drawn in the plates XXXIII to XXXVI. The family begins with a name Gem-ef-ast-kep ("He seeks the hidden place") and his wife Taduhor. Their son Thary ("The Strong") was devoted to Sebek of the Fayum and Neit of Sais. He married Ta-reth-en-Bast, and her elder son was Psamthek. The younger son was called by a variation on his grandfather's name, Gem-ef-ast-sep ("He seeks the chosen place"). His mother is stated to be Taduhor, but this must be a different woman from his grandmother; only as the name is left painted and was never carved, there may have been some mistake here which was noticed but not rectified. The band of large inscription at the top of the plates runs continuously round the whole chamber. The inscription of the north wall I had no time to copy in facsimile; it is therefore drawn from a hand-copy, and must not be taken as exact in details.

Pl. XXXVIII. The Coptic settlement of Deir Balyzeh seems to be entirely early, and not to extend beyond the vith to xth centuries. Four Cufic dirhems found date from 719 to 808 A.D. No. 1 is a brass lamp, perfectly fresh and clean as it was made. It was found in a bag of linen, which was almost in a powdery condition from age. 2 is a small capital of the debased Coptic style. 3 is a capital which can hardly be later than the vith century. 4 shows portions of a carved screen slab, the other side of which has been used for a later inscription.

5 and 6 are pieces of frieze which would agree well with Italian work of the vith to ixth centuries. 7 is part of a long cornice, brightly coloured with red, yellow, and purple. 8 to 11 are memorial stones which were placed in the church, but whether actual burials took place beneath them seems very doubtful. No. 10 remains in the Cairo Museum.

12 is a finely engraved steel knife, with a cross and four doves on one side, and an arabesque and four crosses on the other side: the purport or use of this is unknown.

Pls. XXXIX, XL are selected Coptic inscriptions, showing various styles of lettering. They are all funereal, and not of historical value.

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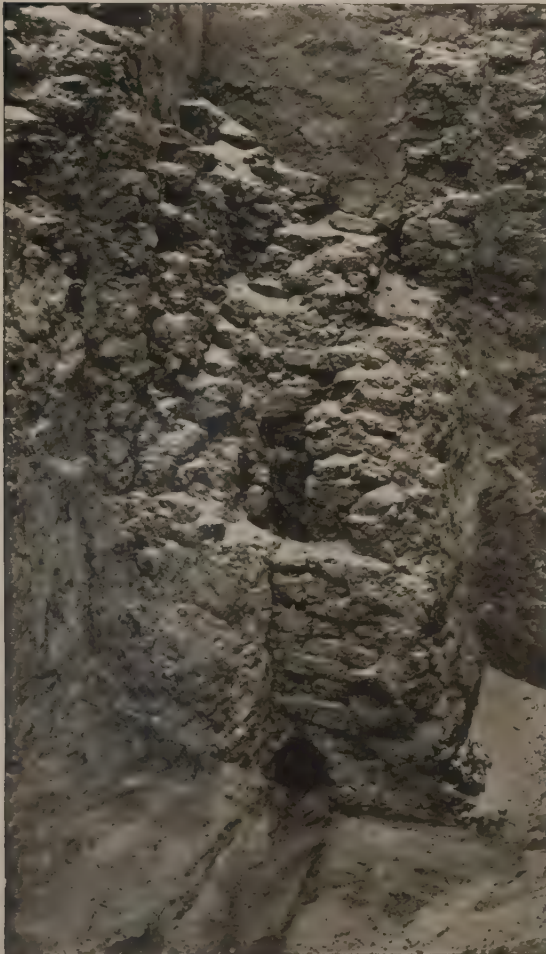




PANELLED BRICKWORK, WEST SIDE, LOOKING S.



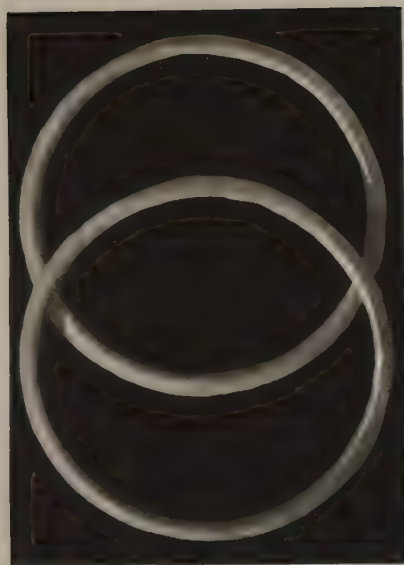
ROW OF GRAVES, WEST SIDE, LOOKING S.



PIER IN CORNER OF LARGE CHAMBER.



VASES IN BASKET, GRAVE V. 15.



FLINT ARMLETS. GRAVE 23.



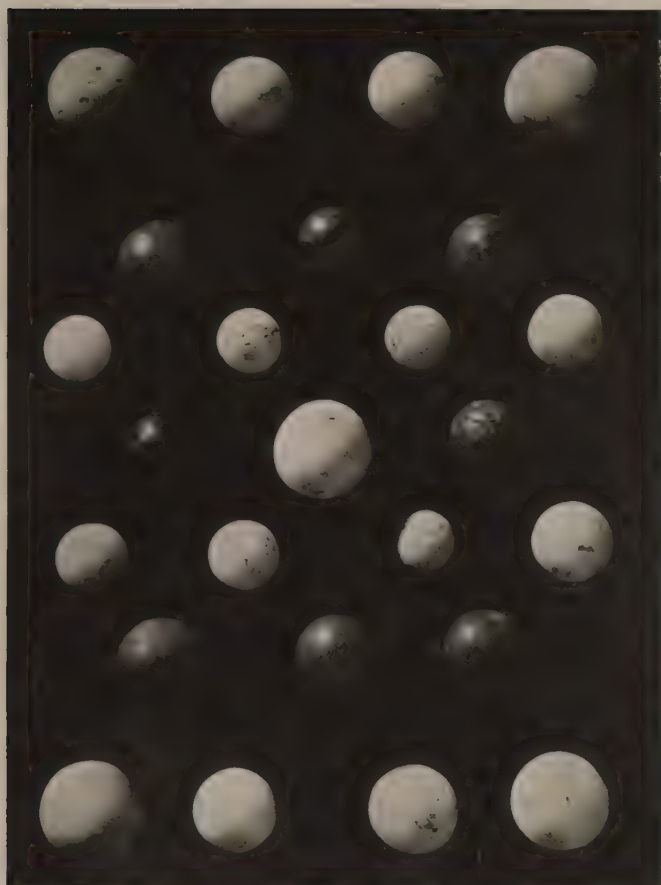
BLUE GLAZED POTTERY BRACELET AND NECKLACE.



SLATE PALETTES. GRAVE 56.



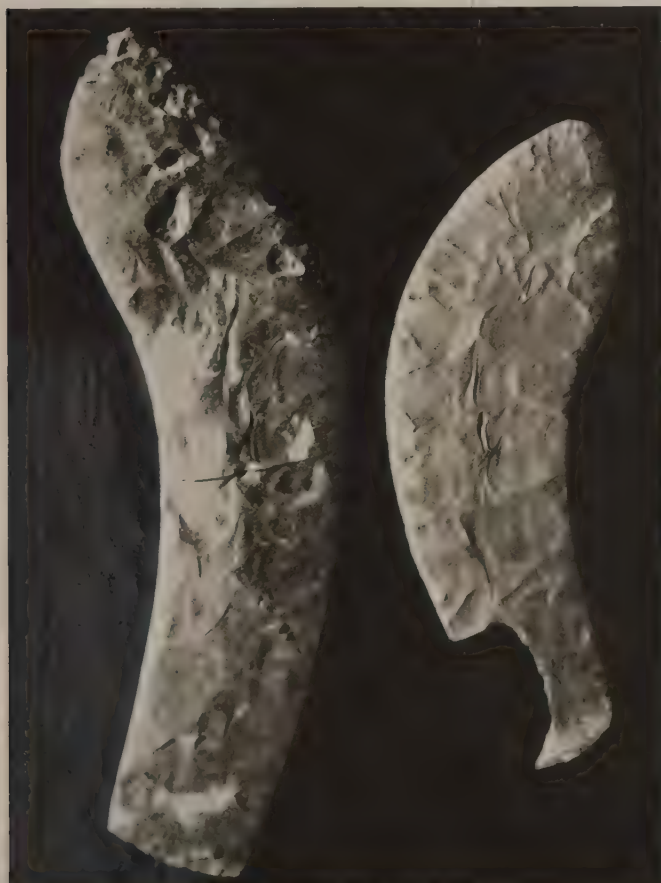
VASES OF SERPENTINE, CRYSTAL, LAZULI, &c.



1:1 QUARTZ PLAYING MARBLES, T. III DYNASTY.



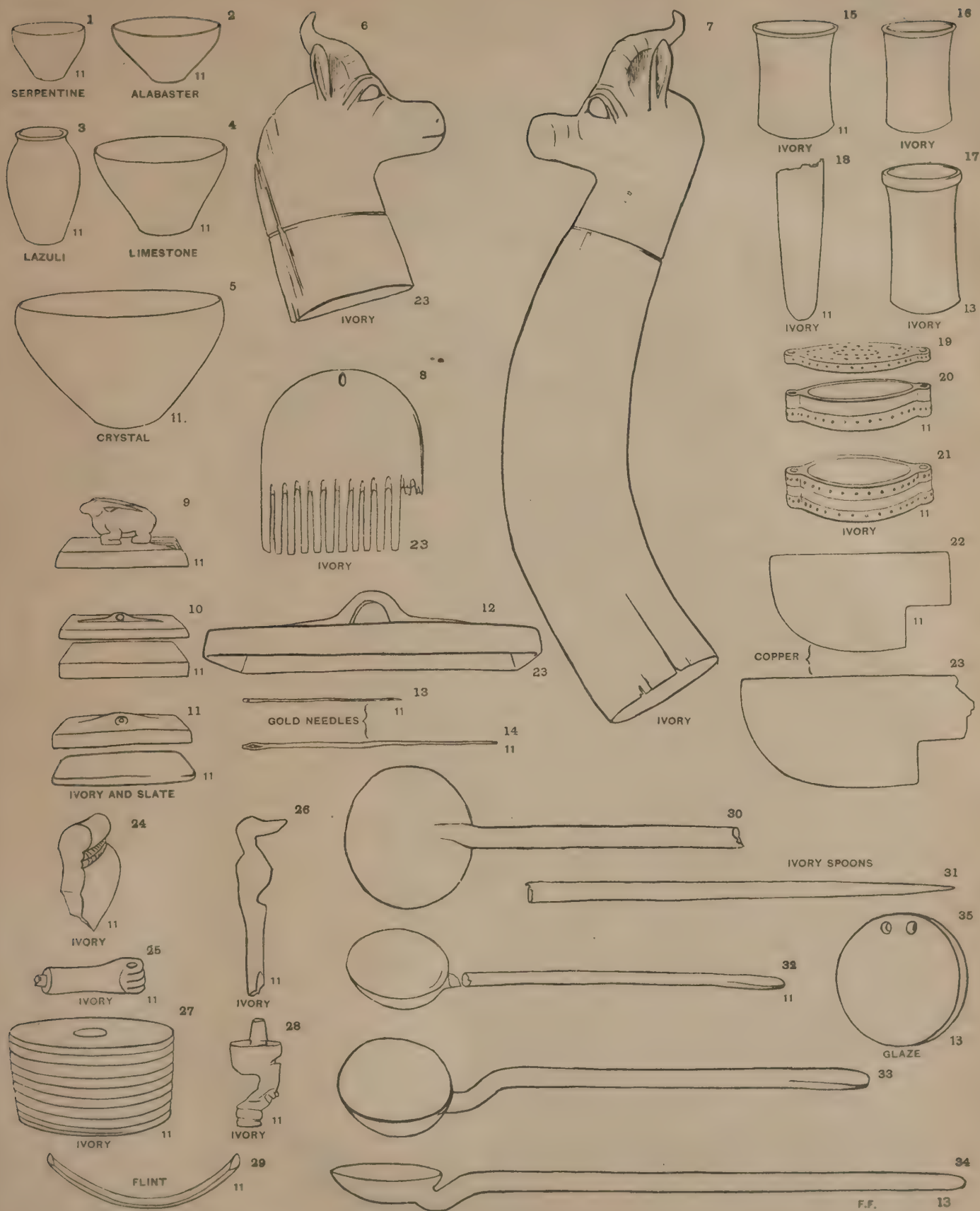
1:1 IVORY AND GOLD TOILET OBJECTS, V. I DYNASTY.



2:5 FLINT KNIVES, V. I DYNASTY.



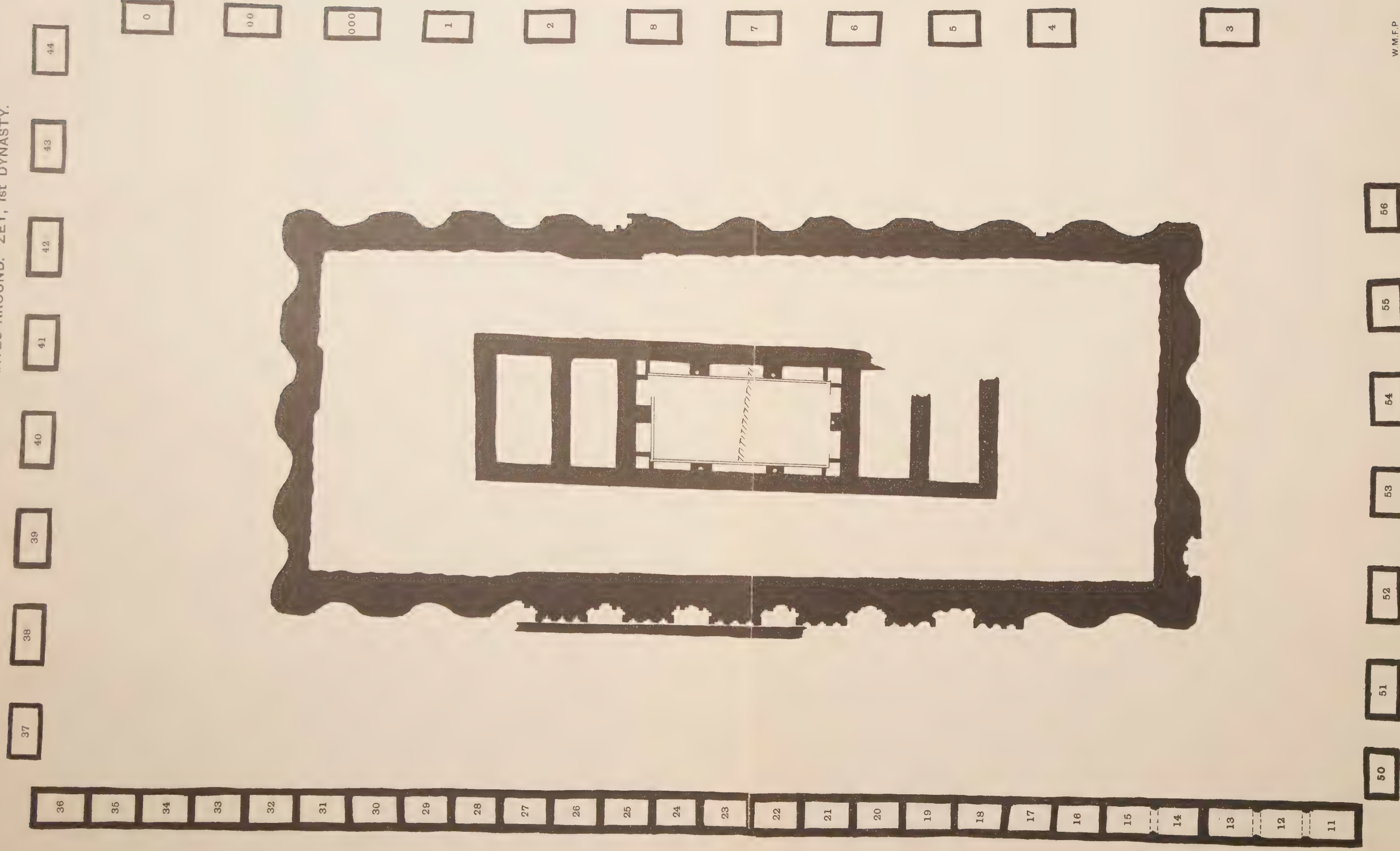
7:8 IVORY WANDS, GLAZED DISC, V. I DYNASTY.

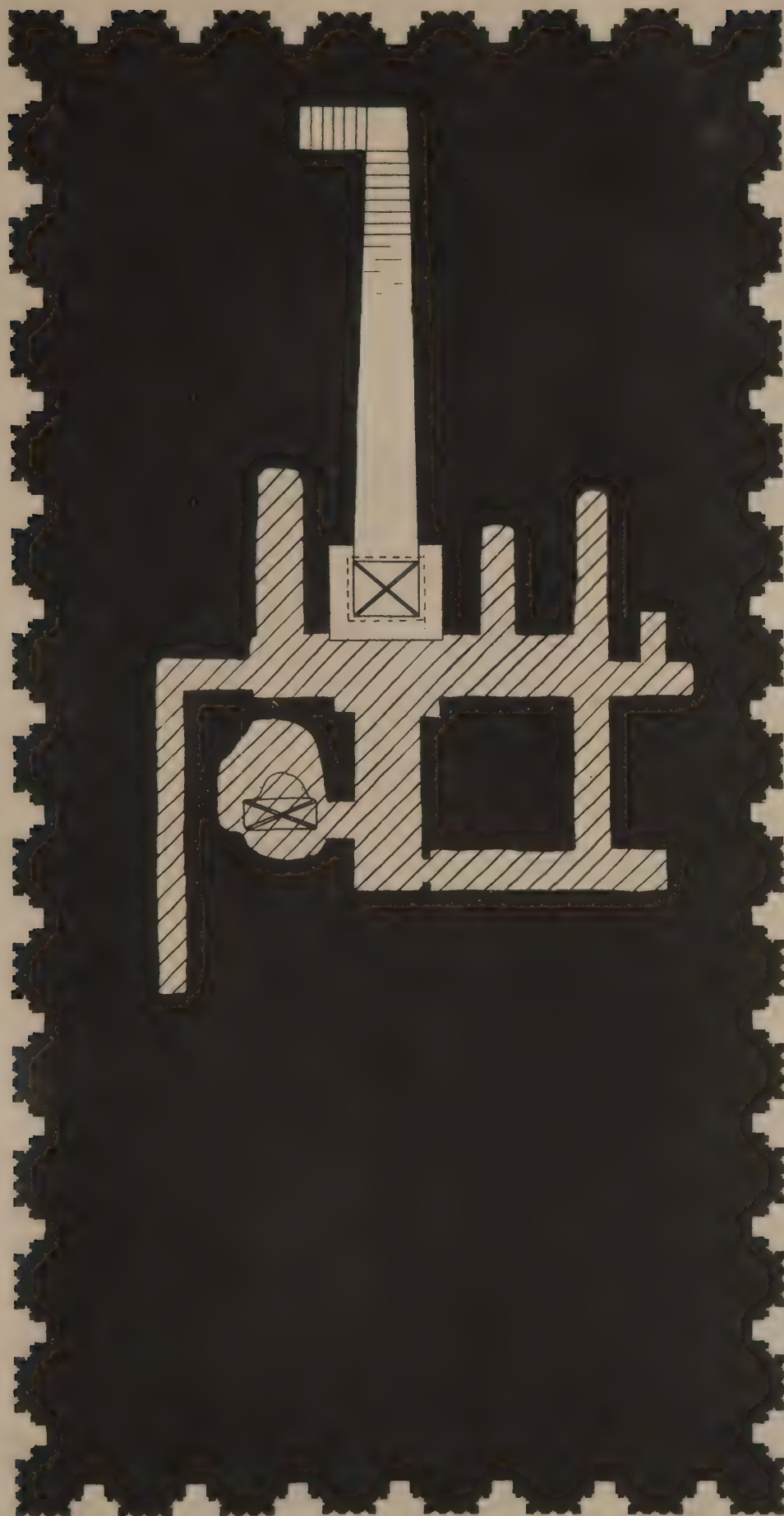


1:200

GIZEH. PLAN OF MASTABA V. AND GRAVES AROUND. ZET, 1st DYNASTY.

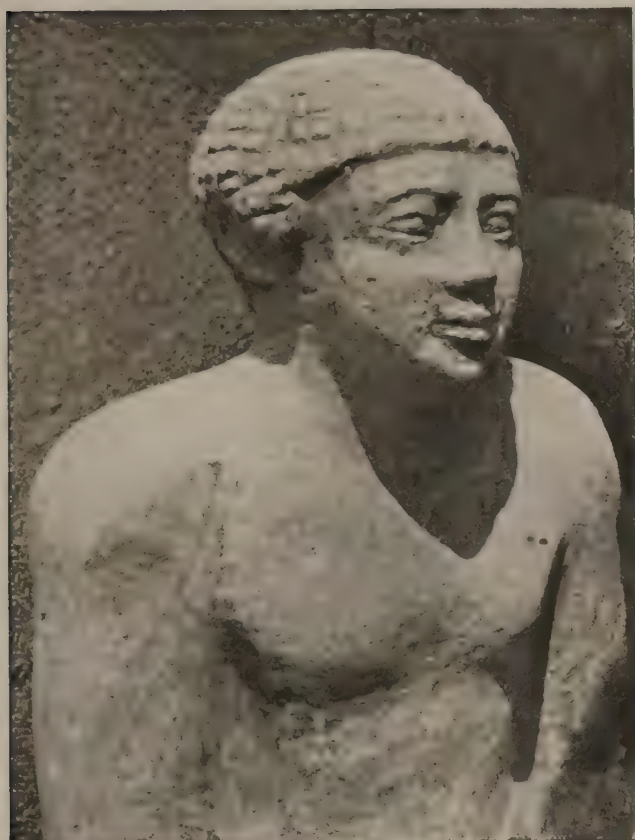
VI.













CARTONNAGE OF ANKHET, DAUGHTER OF ATHA.



INNER CASE OF KHNUMU-HOTEP, BORN OF SITANHUR, SILVER FACE.



INNER CASE OF KHNUMU-HOTEP, SON OF KETU, GILT FACE





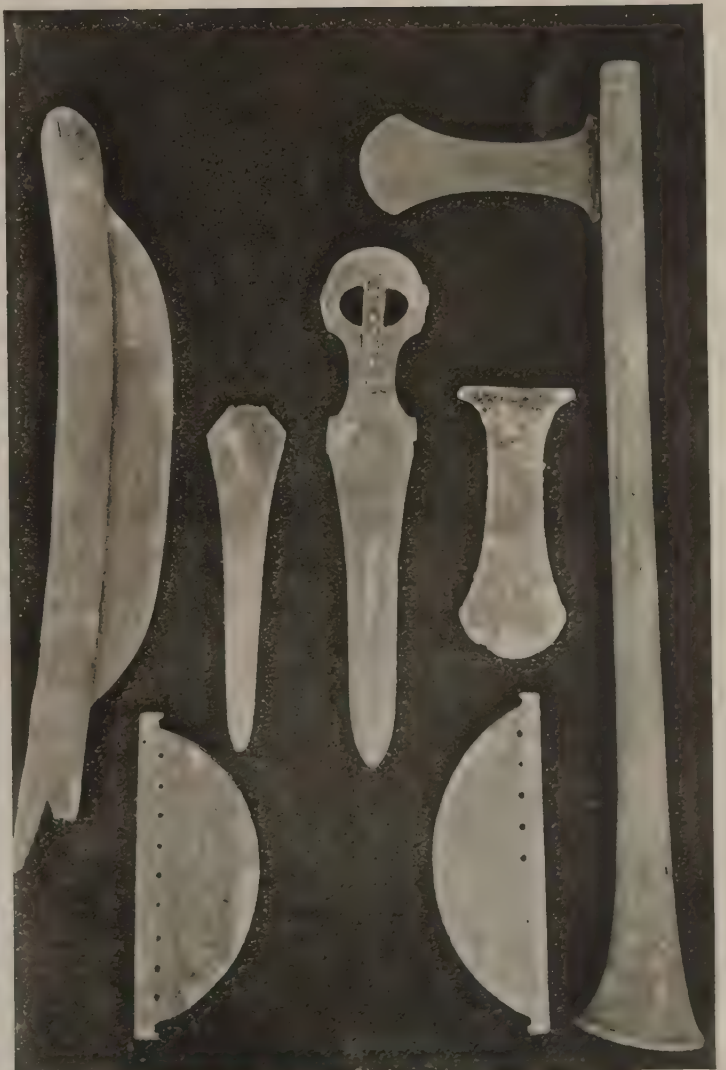
1:2

IVORY WAND.



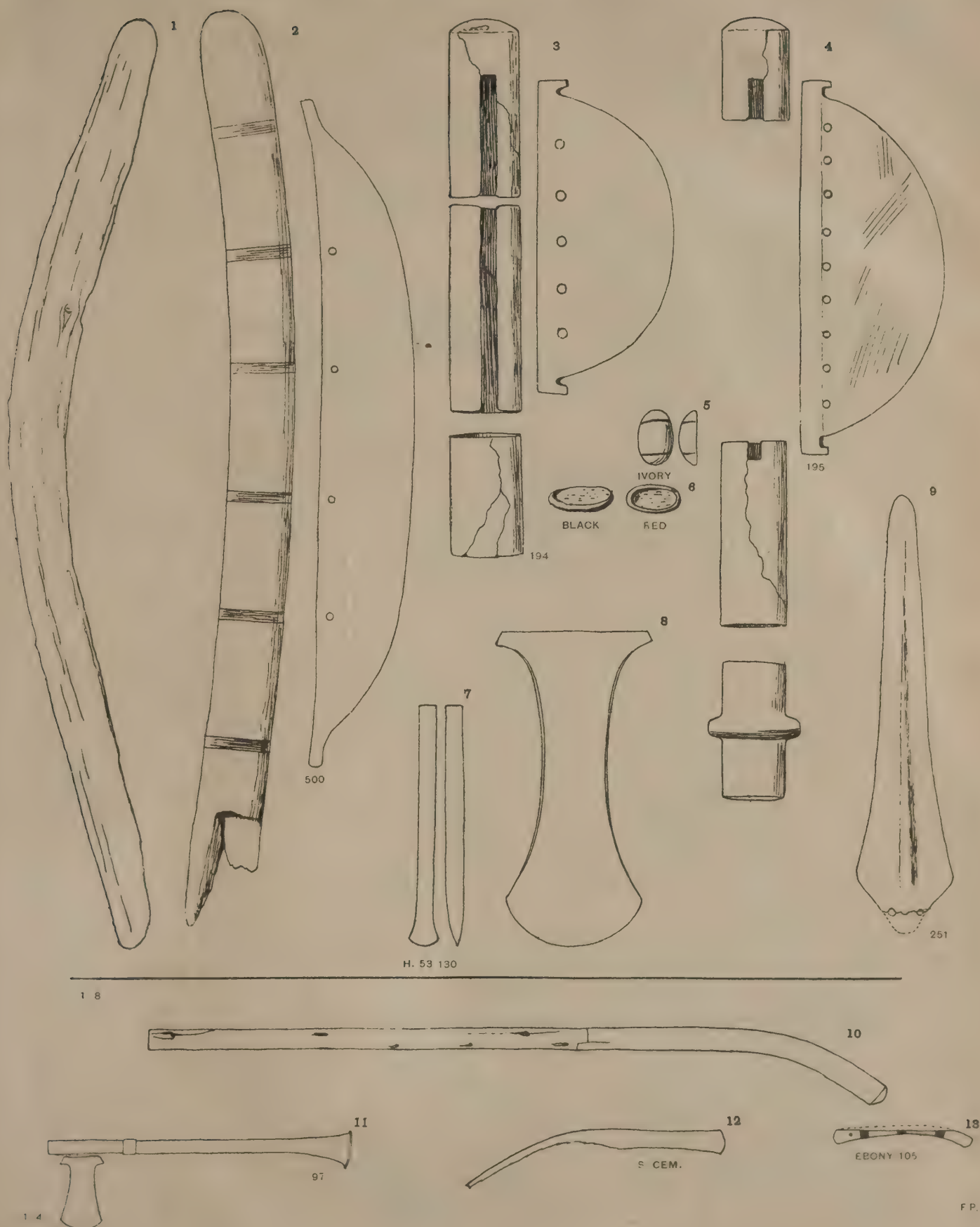
2:3

WOODEN HEAD, LIMESTONE APES.



2:7

COPPER WEAPONS





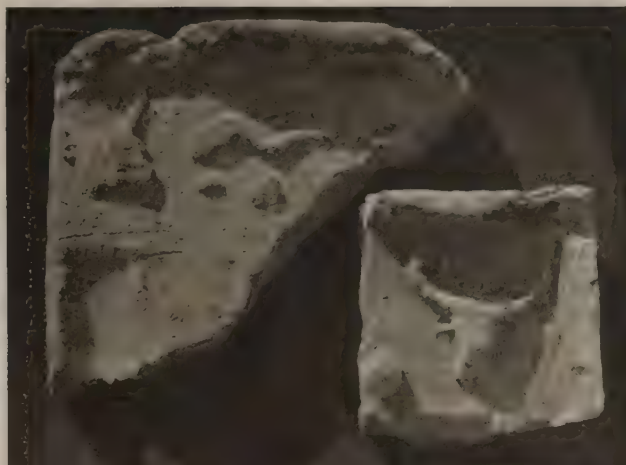
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3

EARLIEST.

2

4



5

GOOD RELIEFS.

6



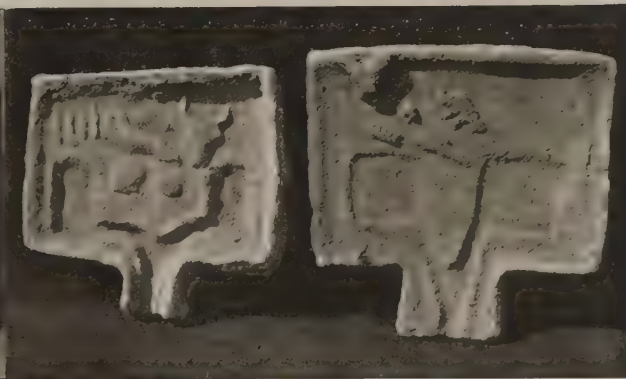
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8

9

COARSE.



10

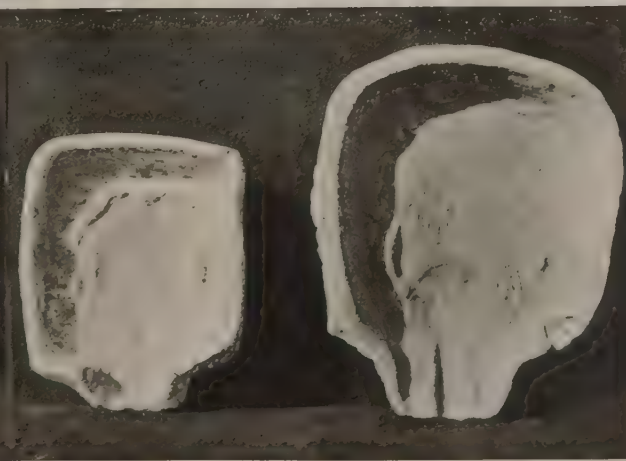
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12

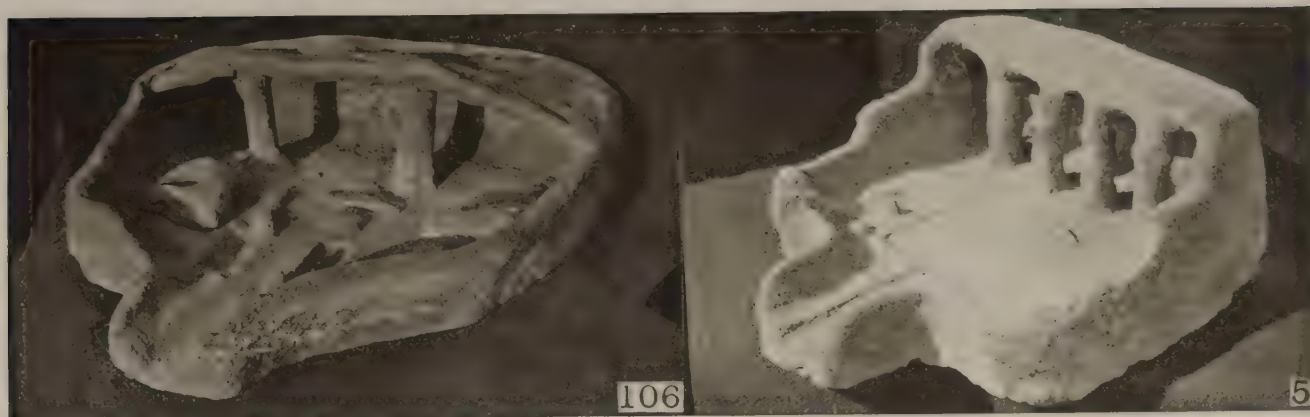
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DECADENT.

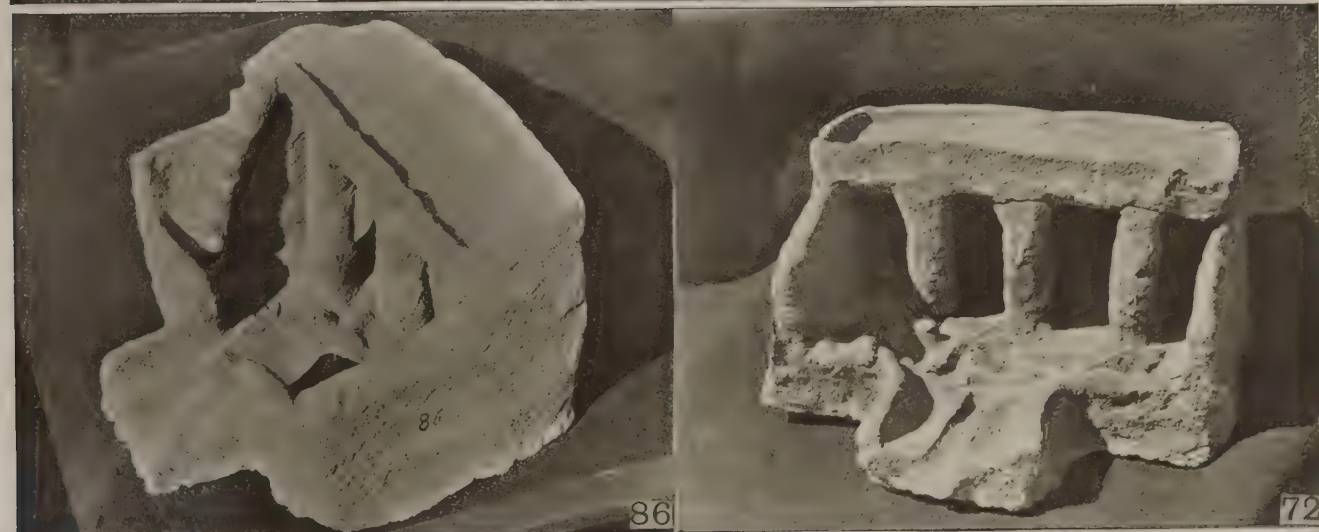


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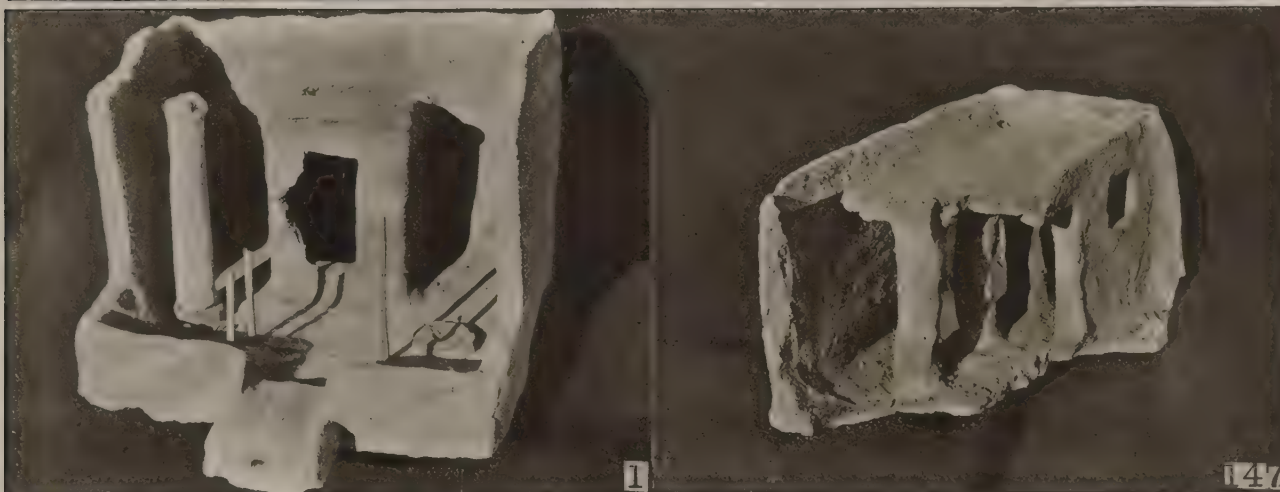
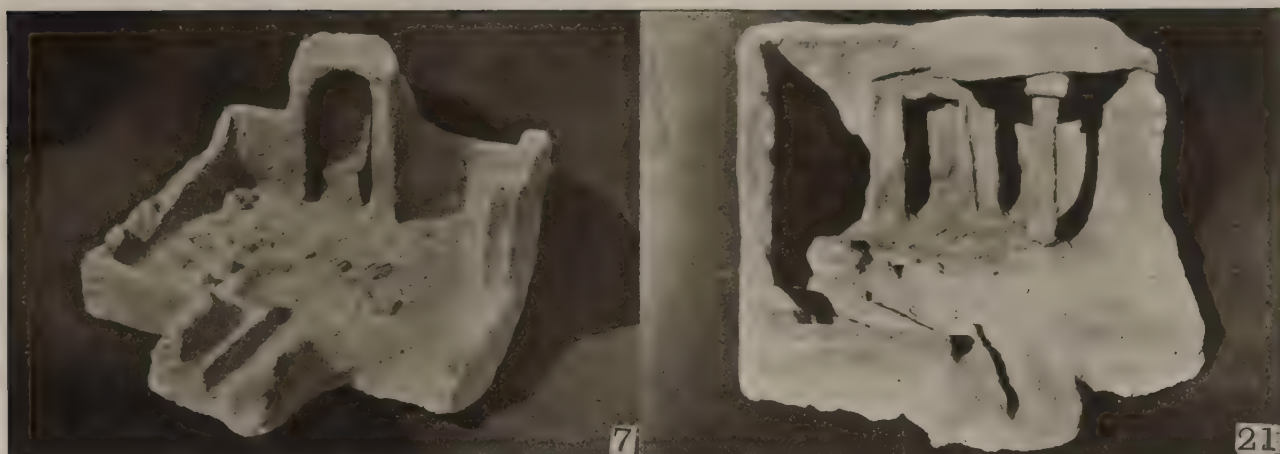
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TYPE A. SHELTER WITHOUT SATAH ON ROOF.



TYPE B. SHELTER WITH SATAH ON ROOF.



TYPE C. HUT CHAMBER ADDED.



TYPE D. LONG CHAMBER, PORTICO IN FRONT.



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74



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TYPE E. MULQAFS WITH SATAH BETWEEN.



95

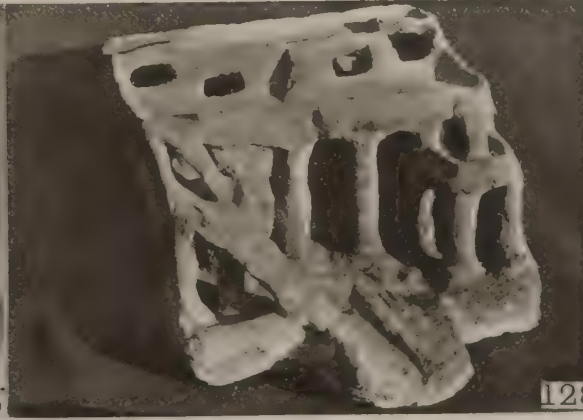


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TYPE F. SEPARATE CHAMBERS AT BACK OF COURT.

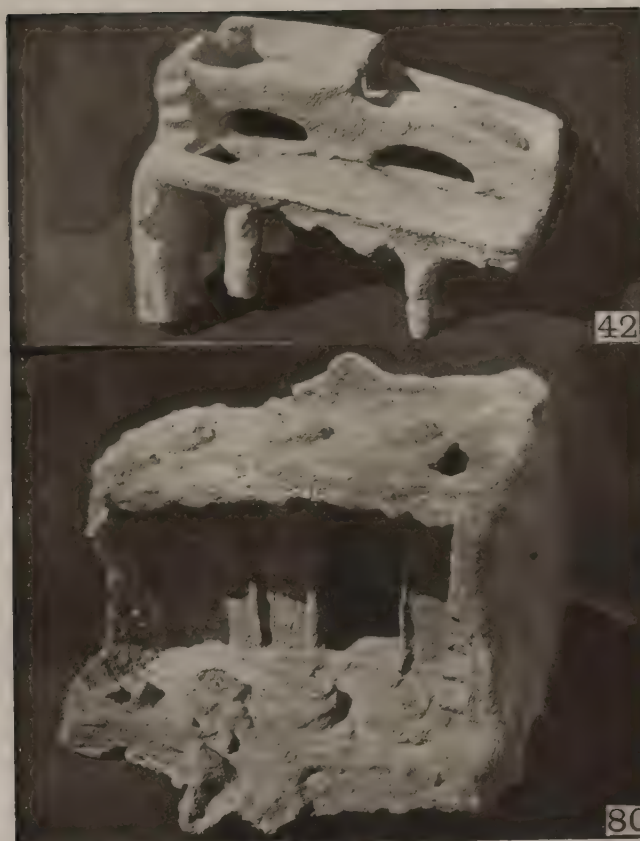


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TYPE H. SATAH DIVIDED IN THREE.



42



101

TYPE J. 42, 101. TWO MULQAFS WITH SATAR OVER EACH.



84



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TYPE K. 80, 84, 107. CLOSED DOORS AND UPPER STOREY.



44



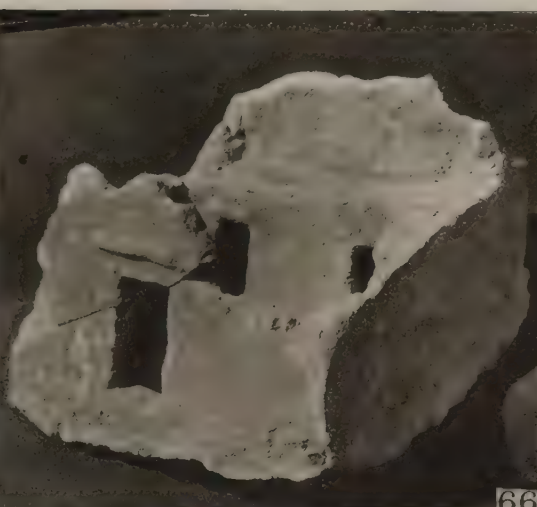
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TYPE L. FIGURES AND FURNITURE BEGIN.

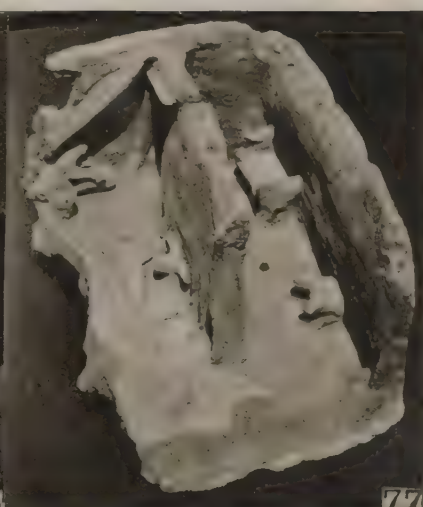


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TYPE M. CLOSED COURT WITH DOORWAY, FURNITURE.

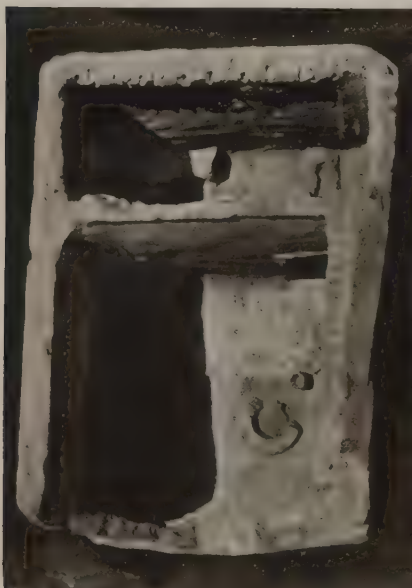


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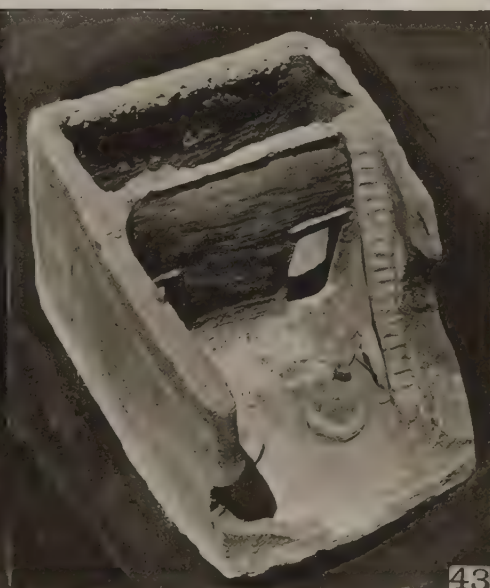
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TYPE N. STRIPS ON WALL.

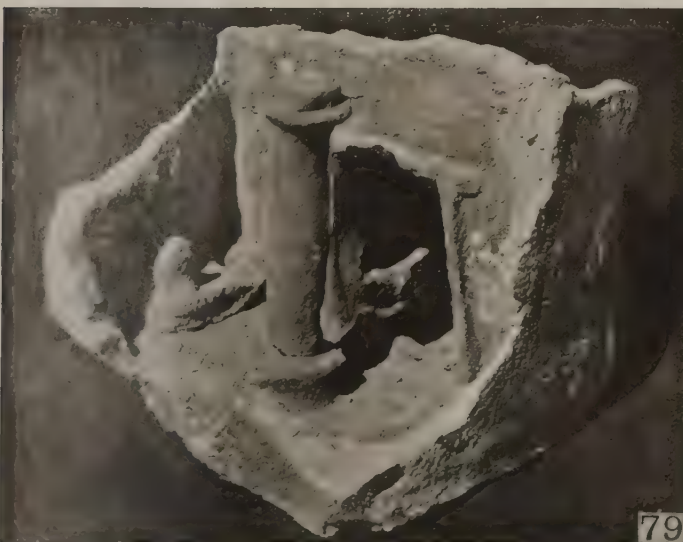


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TYPE M.



ABOVE 77.



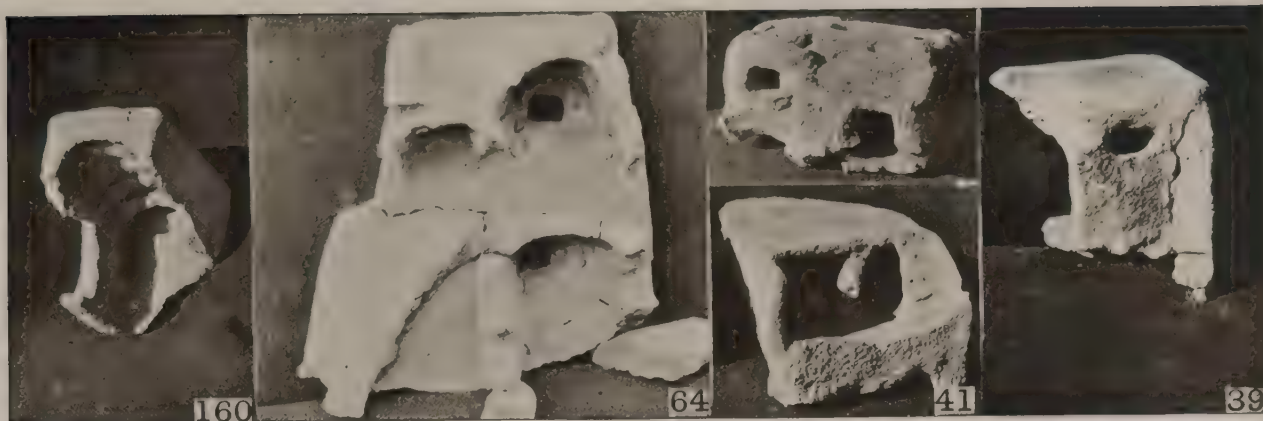
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TYPE M.



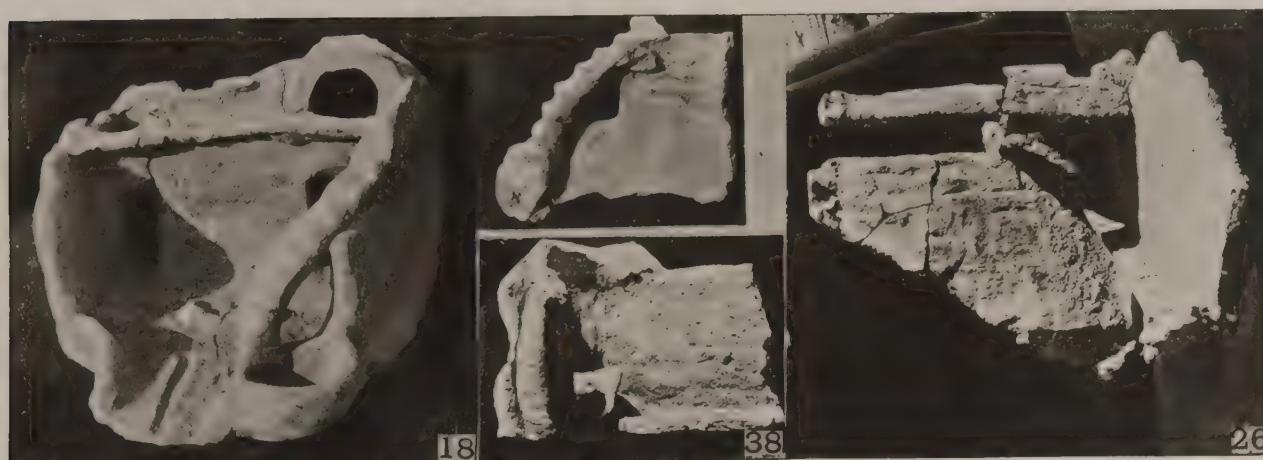
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TYPE N.

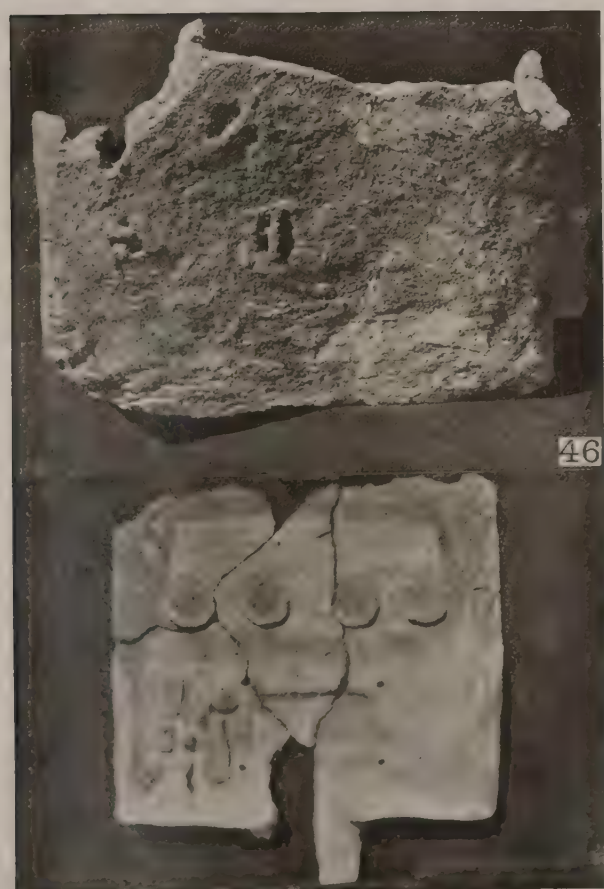


ARCHED ROOFS.

SMALL ROOF-CHAMBERS.



STAIRCASES.



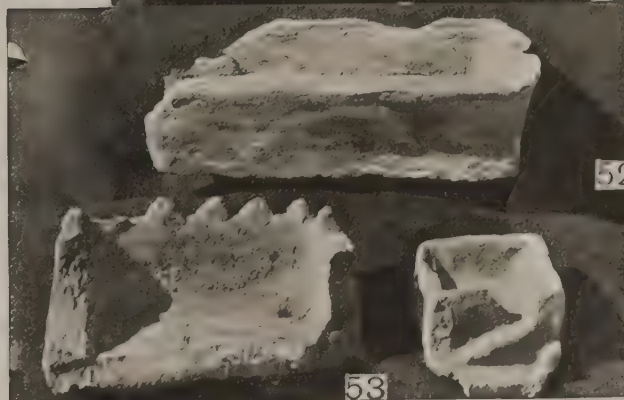
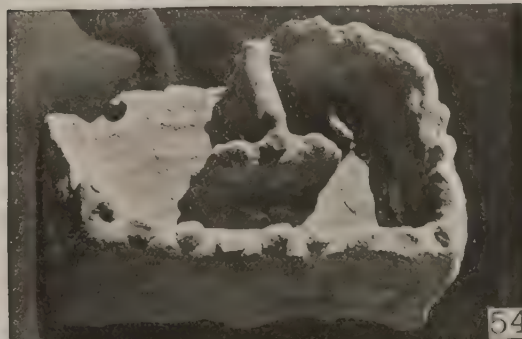
BARRED WINDOWS, BLACK BAND FLOOR.



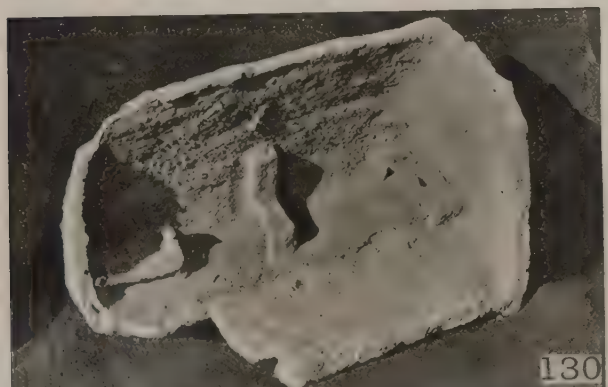
WINDOWS, DOORWAYS, SERRATED WALLS



COLUMNS, TYPE N., STRIPS, DOOR CHAIR.



SERRATED WALLS AND MODERN TOMB.



COUCHES, CHAIRS, AND WATER-STANDS.



TYPE M. WATER-STAND AT BACK.

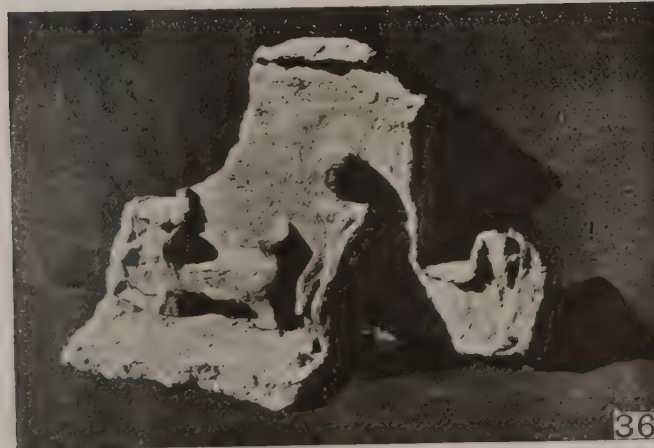
TYPE L. WATER-STAND AND OFFERINGS.



DOOR, AND GRANARIES FROM ROOF.

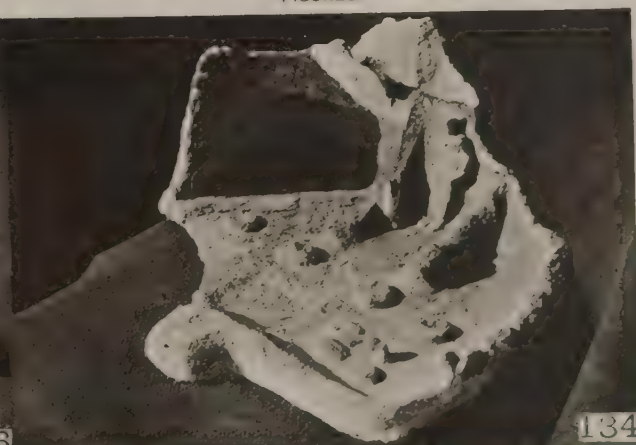


FIGURES.

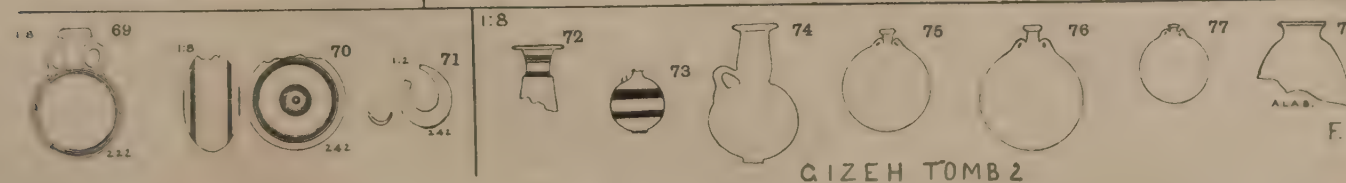
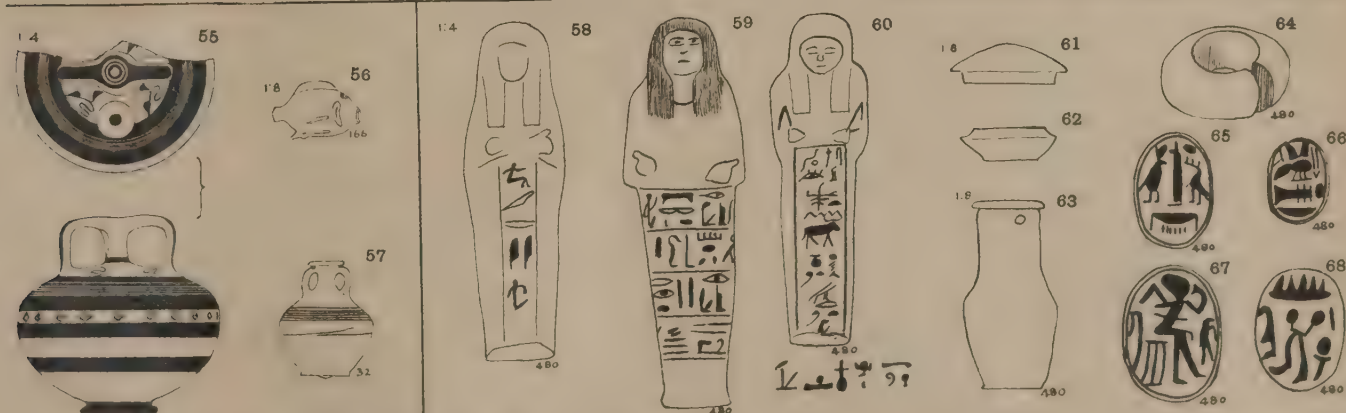
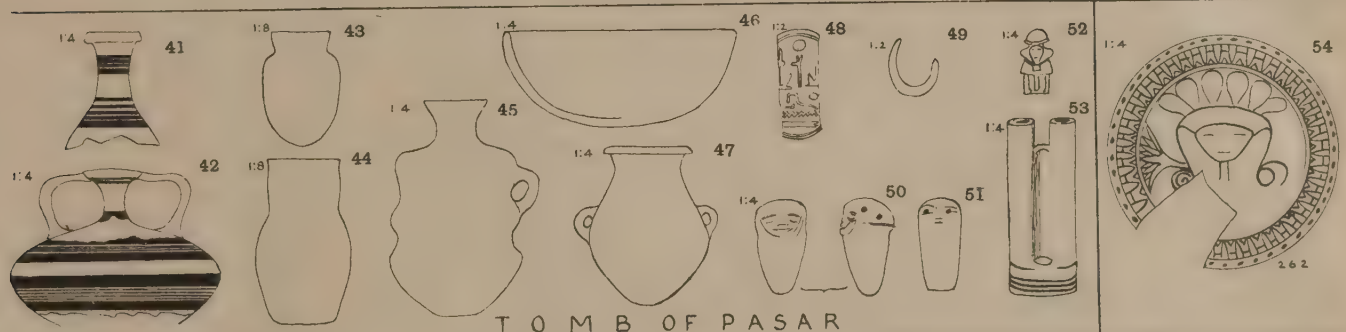


TYPE L

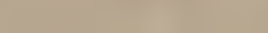
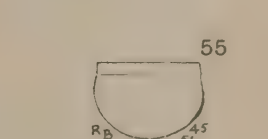
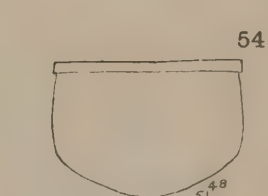
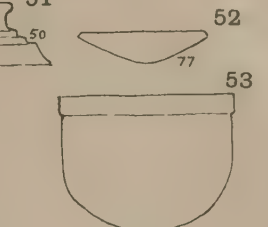
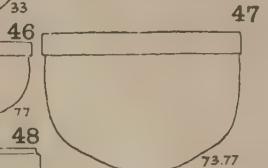
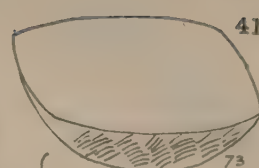
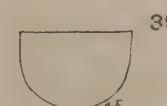
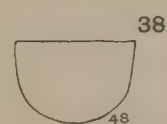
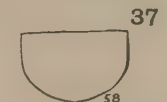
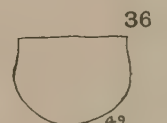
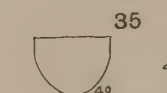
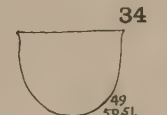
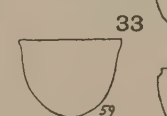
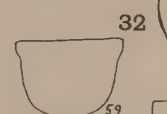
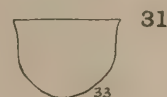
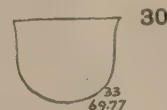
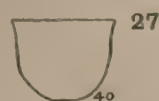
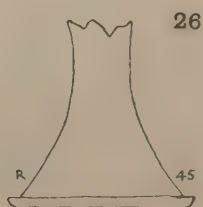
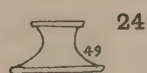
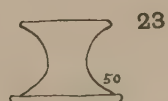
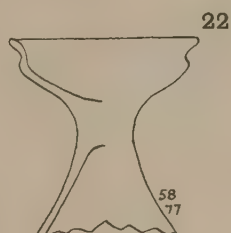
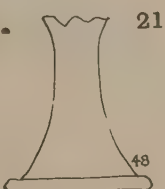
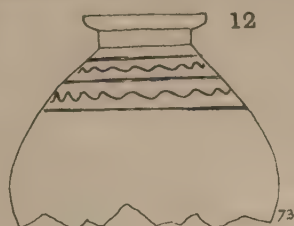
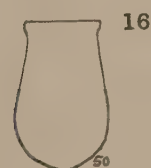
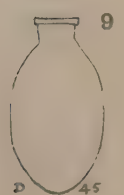
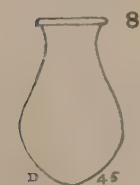
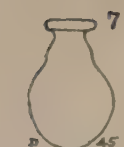
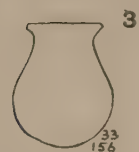
SEATED FIGURES.



TYPE D.













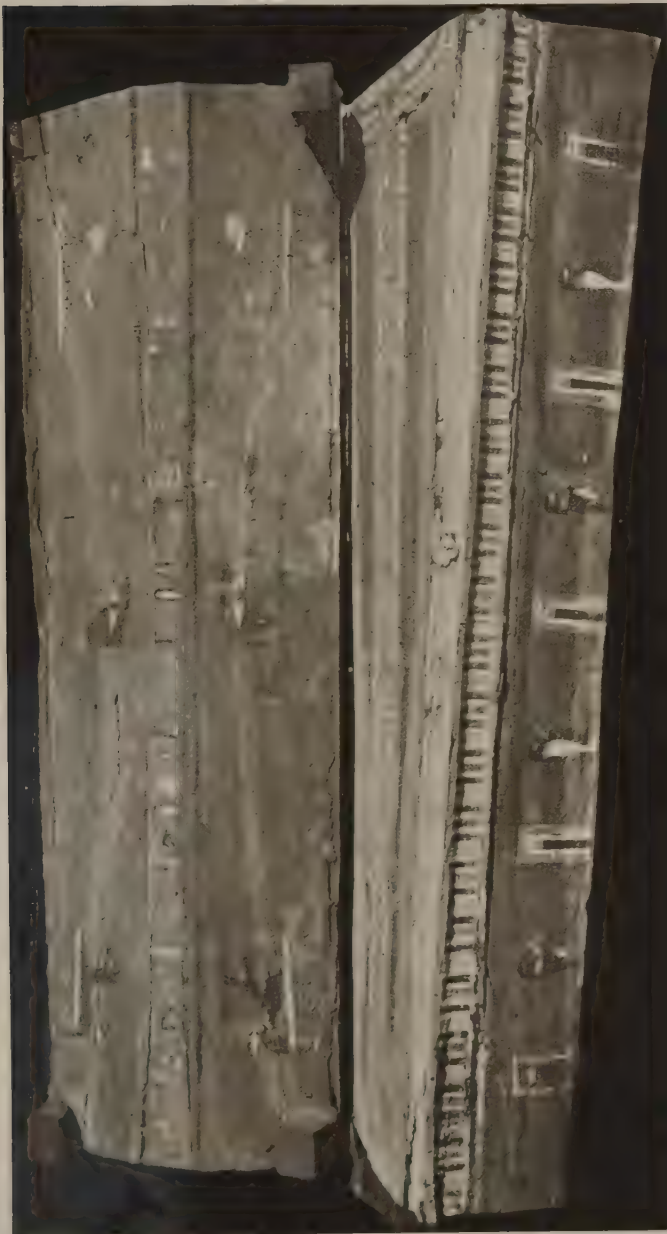




GLAZED VASES. EBONY SPOON HANDLE



SET OF AMULETS.

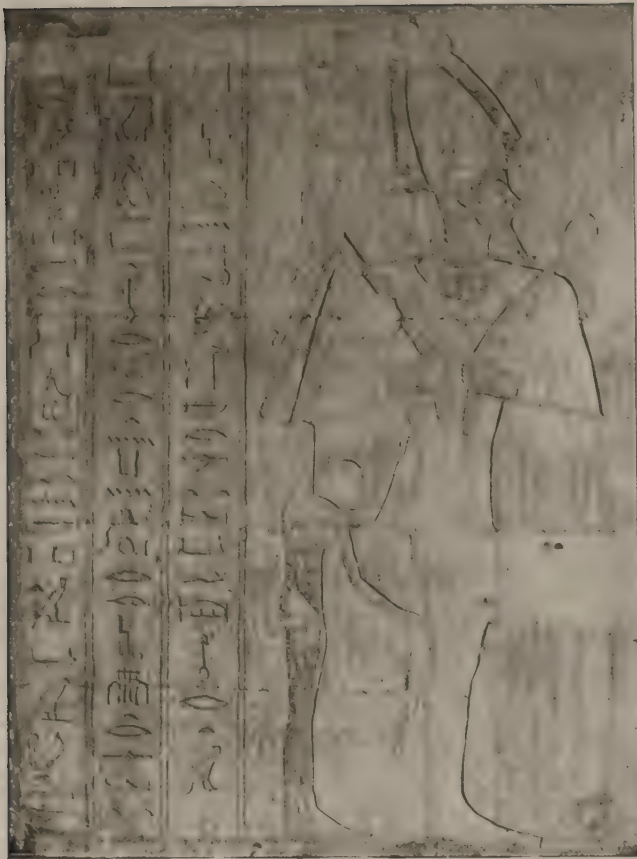


OUTER CASE



INNER COFFIN.

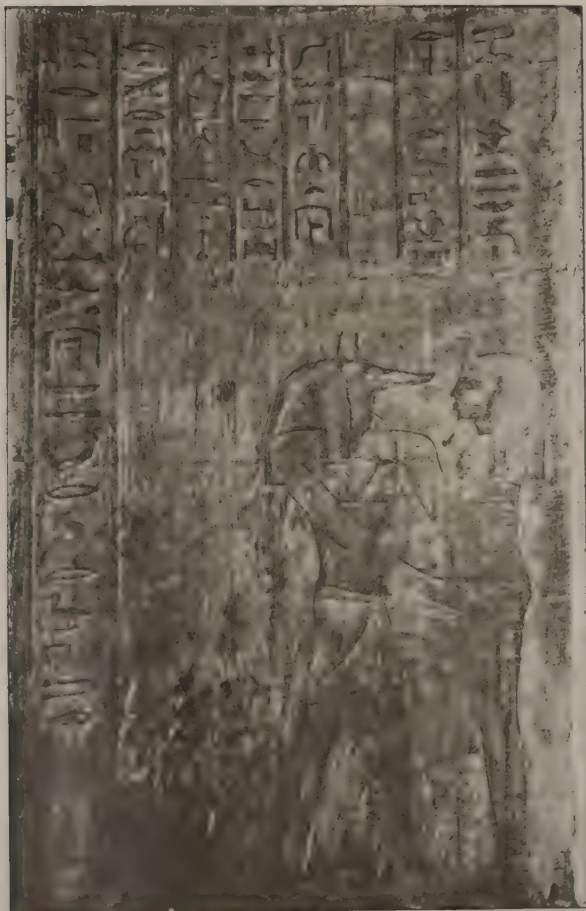
BODY COFFIN.



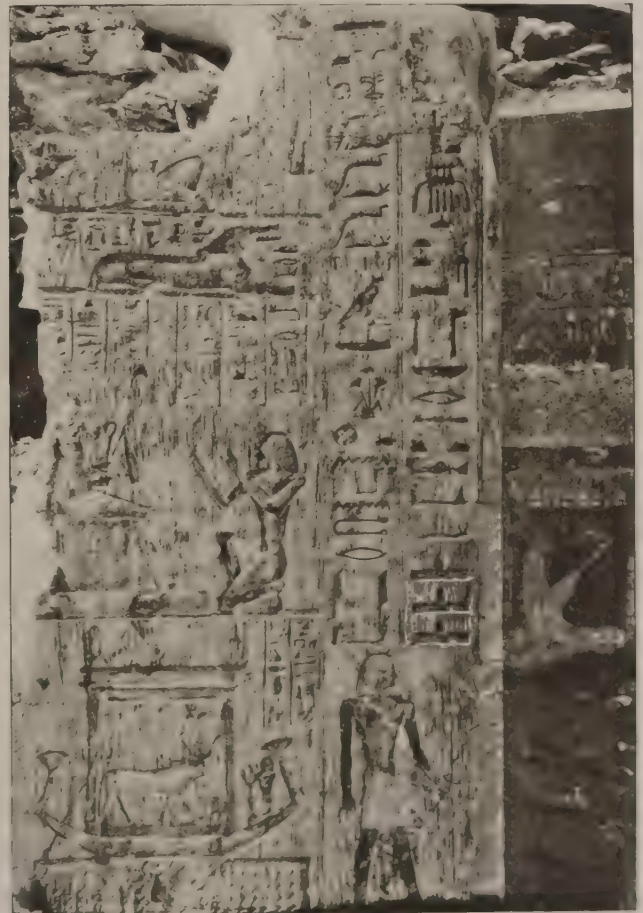
E. WALL OF N. CHAMBER.



ENTRANCE HALL, PIT, AND N. CHAMBER.

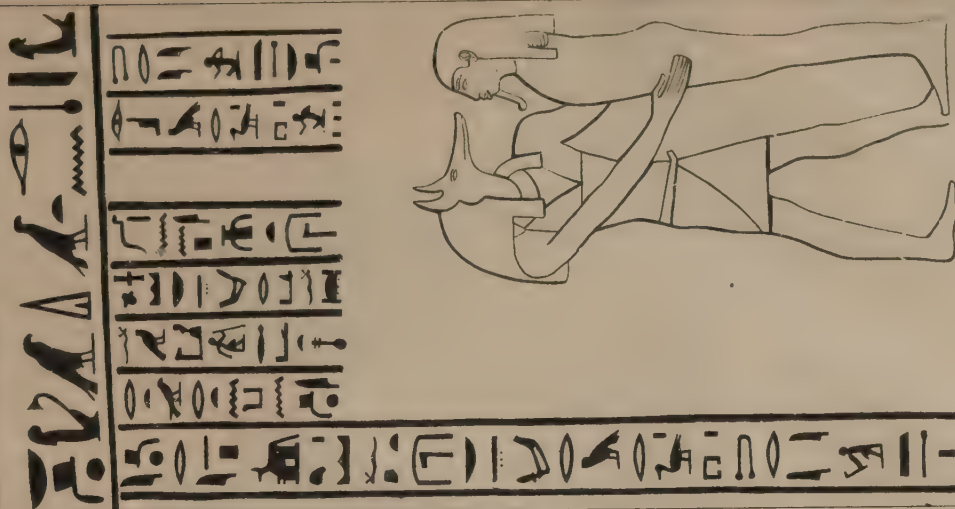


W. WALL OF E. CHAMBER.

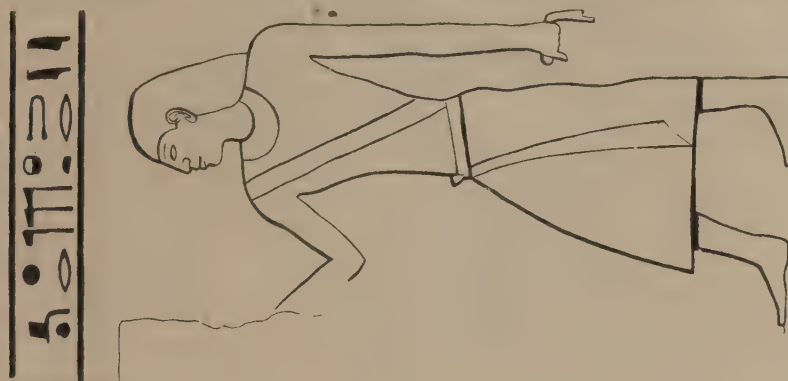


W. SIDE DOORWAY N. OF ENTRANCE HALL.

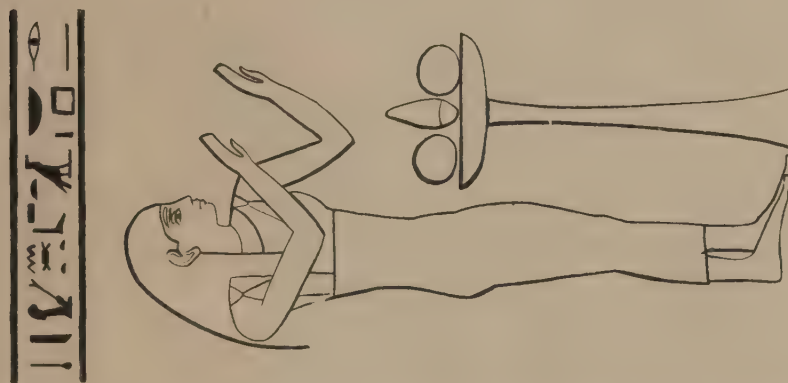
W. WALL N. OF DOOR.



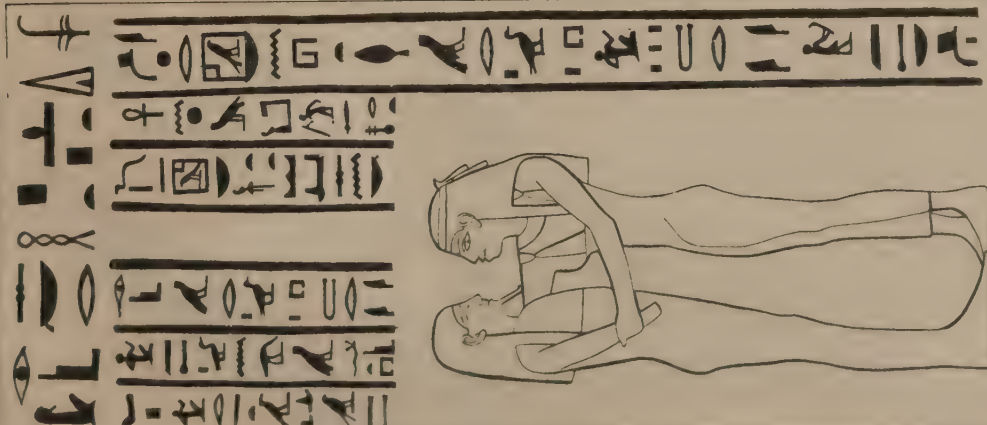
N. REVEAL OF DOOR.



S. REVEAL OF DOOR.

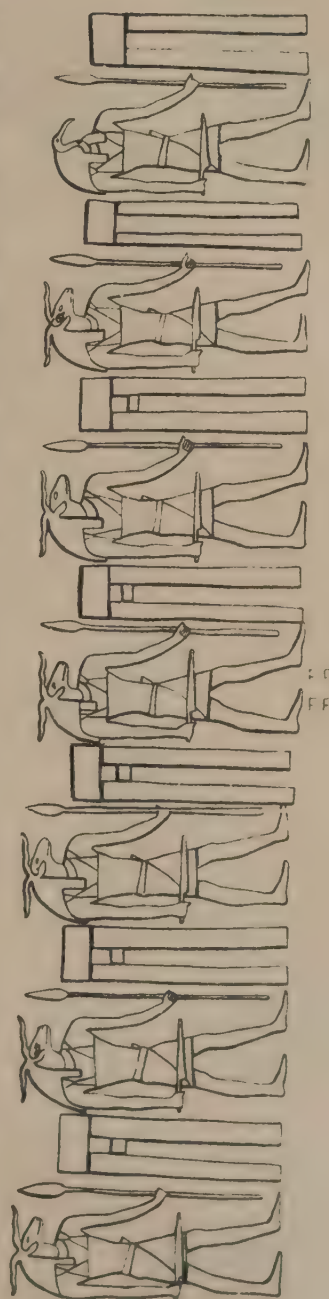


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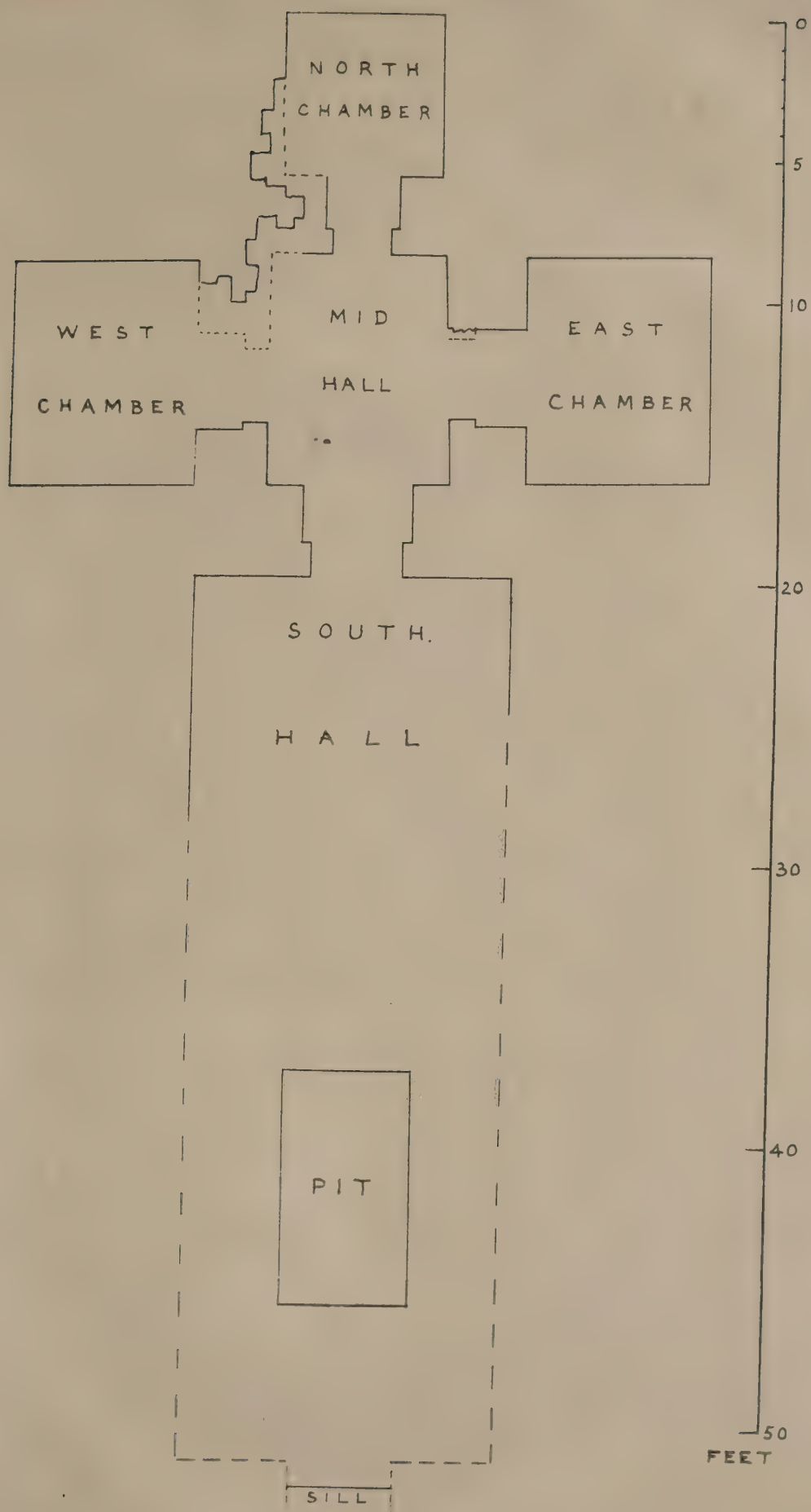




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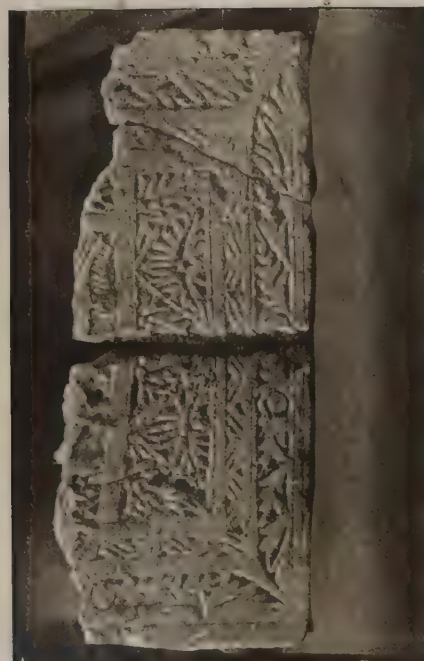




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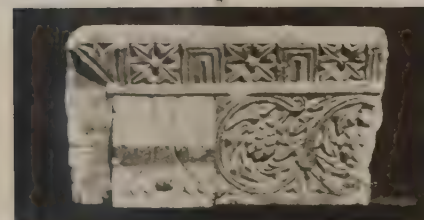
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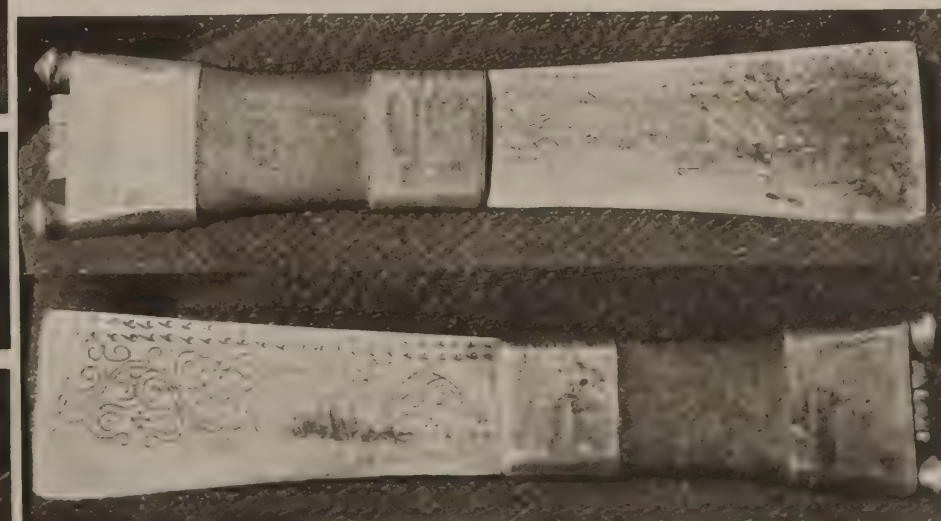


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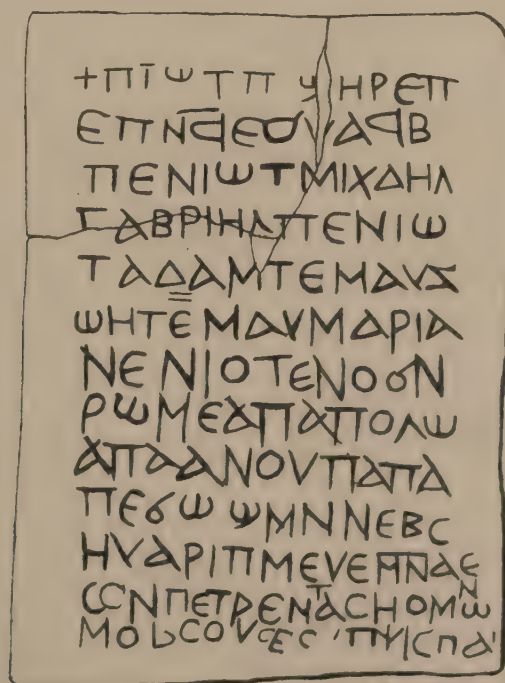
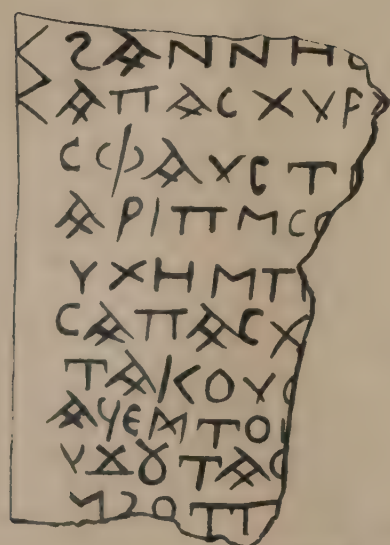
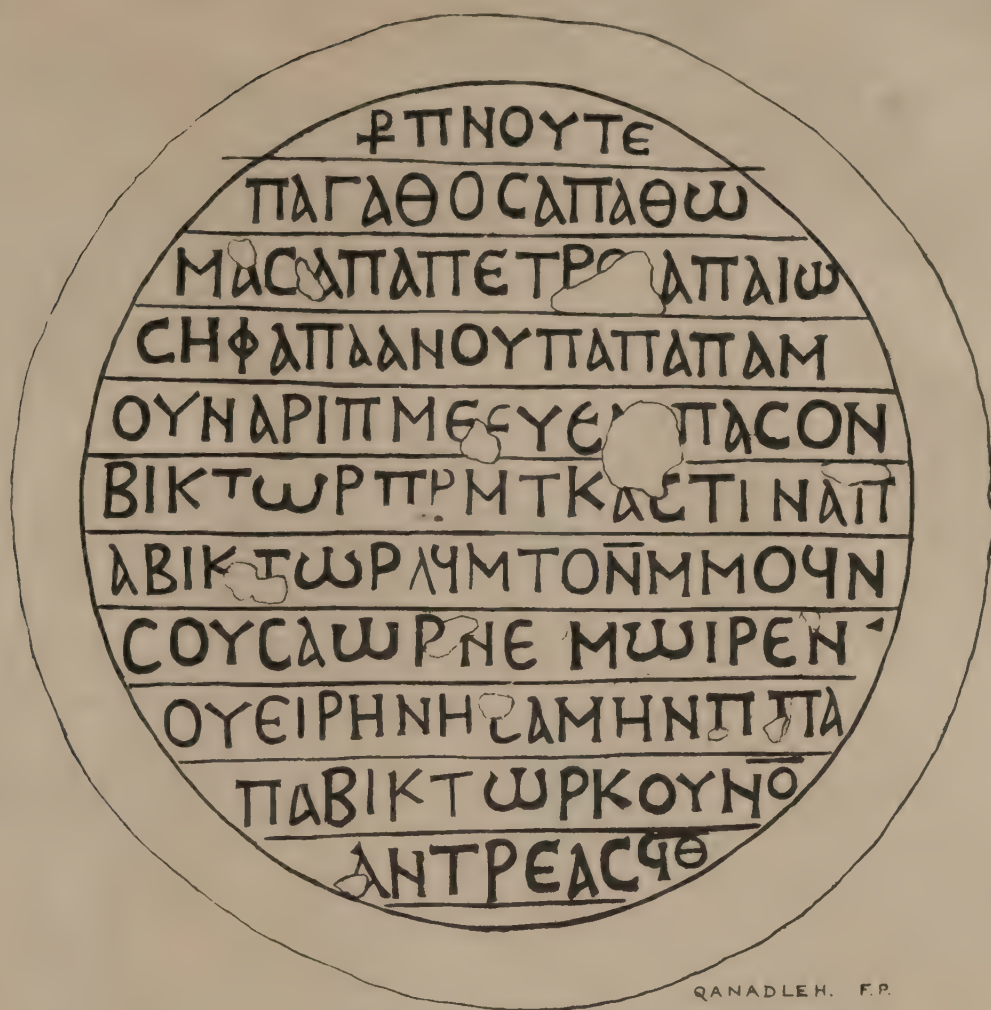
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